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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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EDIBLE PREPARATIONS

TSUS Items 182.05-.46, 182.49- 183.05

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FOREWORD

Each Summary of Trade and Tariff Information is part of a series published by the United States International Trade Commission to provide information on conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products. This report, generally covering the period 1977 through 1981, is one of many being published in the current series of summaries.

This series provides information on product uses, the domestic industry, U.S. consumption, production, and trade, and the competitiveness of U.S. producers in domestic and foreign markets in each commodity area. The summaries are cast in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The current series will consist of approximately 250 individual reports. The Commission will issue updated statistical tables and industry status reports as appropriate for individual summaries. The overall program will run several years, ultimately covering all items of the TSUS.

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Overview

This summary covers edible preparations of subpart B, part 15, schedule 1, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). All the articles in this subpart are included herein except for TSUS item 182.48, seaweeds and other marine plants prepared for use as human food, which will be covered in the summary on Miscellaneous Vegetable Substances.

The articles covered in this summary include a variety of prepared foods and ingredients for such food. For many of these products, such as beef hash, bakery products, cereal breakfast foods, chewing gum, alimentary pastes, sauces, soups, and vinegar, the United States is the world's largest producer and consumer, and U.S. consumption is supplied principally by domestic production, although imports may supplement domestic output. For other products, such as antipasto, bean cake and miso, wild rice, and wheat gluten, imports supply a substantial portion of domestic consumption. Some of the articles, such as protein products derived from soybeans, are important U.S. export articles. Other products are specialty items, in particular, oriental specialties. However, most of the products covered by this summary are mass produced by large food conglomerates in the United States for nationwide mass marketing.

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Antipasto

Antipasto: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.05A	Antipasto	5% ad val.	30% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

The prepared product known in domestic and international trade as antipasto is an appetizer or hors d'oeuvre. It is composed of a variety of ingredients, including fish (mostly tuna or sardines or both), vegetables, olives, and condiments and is packed in oil and/or sauces in airtight containers, usually of glass or tin plate. The antipasto of commerce is a gourmet item having a limited market inasmuch as its consumption as a food product is confined largely to parties and similar festive occasions.

U.S. consumption, production, and trade

U.S. consumption of antipasto (excluding antipasto made in homes and restaurants) is supplied by imports primarily. Imports of antipasto have been increasing in recent years, from 154,000 pounds in 1977 to 463,000 pounds in 1981; imports were valued at $426,000 in 1981 (table 1). Most U.S. antipasto imports are from Italy, although in recent years, increasing supplies have come from Canada and Far Eastern sources such as the Philippines, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand. Most U.S. production is homemade or restaurant-made antipasto, which is not bought and sold in the usual commercial channels. Data on U.S. commercial production are not available; such production is by a very few concerns and is believed to be small compared with imports. Exports of antipasto are believed to be negligible.

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Table 1.--Antipasto (TSUS 182.05): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (pounds)				
Italy	103,205	211,700	261,643	67,851	126,629
Canada	72	0	0	2,908	41,153
Japan	0	608	0	20,727	36,841
Thailnd	0	0	0	24,431	45,253
Dom Rep	31,572	0	0	40,148	81,000
Switzld	0	0	0	10,240	27,390
China t	0	20,304	0	39,527	33,394
Hg Kong	0	16,800	0	976	22,012
All other	19,111	24,292	11,809	93,166	48,884
Total	153,960	273,704	273,452	299,974	462,556
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	143	234	325	131	140
Canada	1/	-	-	1	58
Japan	-	1/	-	25	39
Thailnd	-	-	-	21	35
Dom Rep	13	-	-	11	24
Switzld	-	-	-	15	24
China t	-	15	-	25	24
Hg Kong	-	4	-	2	15
All other	14	28	19	100	68
Total	170	282	343	330	426
	Unit value (per pound)				
Italy	$1.39	$1.11	$1.24	$1.93	$1.10
Canada	3.57	-	-	0.41	1.40
Japan	-	0.73	-	1.23	1.07
Thailnd	-	-	-	0.85	0.77
Dom Rep	0.41	-	-	0.27	0.30
Switzld	-	-	-	1.46	0.88
China t	-	0.74	-	0.63	0.70
Hg Kong	-	0.21	-	1.79	0.68
All other	0.72	1.17	1.57	1.07	1.39
Average	1.11	1.03	1.26	1.10	0.92

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--U.S. consumption of antipasto is supplied almost entirely by imports.

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Corned Beef Hash and Similar Products

Corned beef hash and similar products: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Balls, hash, pastes, puddings and similar forms, all the foregoing of vegetables or of vegetables and meat, or fish (including shellfish) or both:			
182.10A	Corned beef hash	10% ad val.	3/	35% ad val.
182.11A	Other	8% ad val.	8% ad val. 4/	35% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Rate not negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

4/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the MTN was achieved through 3 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1982.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

This summary covers a group of miscellaneous food products for human consumption such as food pastes, balls, hash, puddings, and similar forms, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat, fish (including shellfish), or any combination thereof. Thus, the products are in chief value of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat or fish, or of vegetables, meat, and fish. In judicial and administrative determinations, it has been held that the quantity of vegetables, meat, or fish necessary for the imported product to be classified under the language of the two provisions here is a "substantial" quantity. Many of the articles under consideration consist of specialty items principally for food connoisseurs and foreign-born persons, with some of the articles being dishes for persons of Asiatic ancestry.

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The balls included in this summary are usually ball-shaped mixtures of ground meat, vegetables, and spices. So-called meat balls or patties are included if they contain a substantial quantity of vegetables; however, the bulk of the domestic production probably does not contain such a quantity of vegetables and is considered to be a meat product. Hash and pastes differ principally in the size of the ingredient particles, with the pastes being finely ground and hash consisting of more coarsely ground or cut particles. At the present time, the term "pudding" is not ordinarily used to apply to products made of vegetables or vegetables and meat and/or fish; previously, the term apparently was used to apply to products such as a sausage-like product made of a piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat and boiled. The products considered here are usually in the canned or frozen form, but such products in a fresh or cooked form are also included.

Corned beef hash is the most important product herein considered (from the standpoint of domestic production and consumption). Under Federal meat inspection regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, both domestic and imported corned beef hash must contain a minimum of 35 percent meat (the other ingredients consist mostly of potatoes, with some onion and seasonings). The imported corned beef hash is similar to the domestic product in both type and quality. U.S. imports of other articles usually differ in ingredients and flavoring from domestic products and are not generally considered to be competitive with domestic articles.

U.S. production and consumption

During 1977-81, annual U.S. production and consumption of corned beef hash and of beef hash other than corned beef hash averaged about 80 million pounds (table 2). The production and consumption of products other than beef hash appear to be small. Most domestic production is by meat packers who manufacture a variety of meat products in addition to hash. A large portion of domestic corned beef hash production is manufactured from imported corned beef.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of corned beef hash have been negligible in recent years. U.S. imports of the other products considered here increased from $307,000 in 1977 to $571,000 in 1981 (table 3). However, this increase is believed to be mostly an increase in the unit value of imports, and not an increase in the quantity imported. The imported products are generally specialty articles which are not directly competitive with domestic output.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of hash and similar products have been reported only since 1978. Exports increased irregularly from 1.5 million pounds in 1978 to 2.3 million pounds in 1981 (table 4). Most of the exports are believed to have consisted of hash containing beef. Large markets for U.S. exports have been the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Saudi Arabia, and Canada.

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Table 2.--Corned beef hash and similar products: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	78,099	2/	2/	2/	2/
197[illegible]	84,984	1,500	2/	2/	2/
1979	80,675	1,808	2/	2/	2/
1980	81,891	2,488	2/	2/	2/
1980	72,833	2,276	2/	2/	2/
			Value		
1977	2/	2/	311	2/	2/
1978	2/	1,554	382	2/	2/
1979	2/	1,858	344	2/	2/
1980	2/	2,488	469	2/	2/
1981	2/	2,100	572	2/	2/
			Unit value		
1977	2/	2/	2/	-	-
1978	2/	$1.04	2/	-	-
1979	2/	1.03	2/	-	-
1980	2/	.92	2/	-	-
1981	2/	.92	2/	-	-

1/ Includes only corned beef hash and other beef hash. U.S. production of the other products covered by this summary is believed to be negligible.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Balls, hash, pastes, puddings, and similar forms, except corned beef hash (TSUS 182.11): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Japan	58	104	83	97	179
China t	53	77	55	91	82
Hg Kong	81	78	120	87	78
Nethlds	4	3	13	34	73
Canada	-	-	-	71	53
Kor Rep	7	13	21	11	38
Thailnd	63	77	27	38	24
Mexico	-	3	12	4	12
All other	41	27	13	37	32
Total	307	381	344	469	571

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 4.--Balls, hash, pastes, puddings, and similar forms, all the foregoing of vegetables or of vegetables and meat, or fish (including shellfish), or both: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
		Quantity (pounds)			
T Pac I-----		97,389	153,204	130,875	213,563
S Arab------		133,448	235,306	480,702	273,717
Canada------		203,812	613,733	883,780	154,941
Zaire-------		0	115,720	0	283,464
Arab Em-----		77,208	78,379	0	262,492
Japan-------		57,794	93,172	234,121	167,688
Bahrain-----		26,535	0	54,013	156,075
France------		77,432	12,102	1,113	12,724
All other---		826,609	505,918	703,450	751,526
Total---		1,500,227	1,807,534	2,488,054	2,276,190
		Value (1,000 dollars)			
T Pac I-----		74	182	146	236
S Arab------		188	243	312	219
Canada------		261	694	758	219
Zaire-------		-	53	-	189
Arab Em-----		52	71	-	176
Japan-------		83	137	387	154
Bahrain-----		16	-	59	151
France------		87	20	2	128
All other---		794	458	633	629
Total---		1,554	1,858	2,298	2,100
		Unit value (per pound)			
T Pac I-----		$0.76	$1.19	$1.12	$1.10
S Arab------		1.41	1.03	0.65	0.80
Canada------		1.28	1.13	0.86	1.41
Zaire-------		-	0.45	-	0.67
Arab Em-----		0.68	0.91	-	0.67
Japan-------		1.44	1.47	1.65	0.92
Bahrain-----		0.58	-	1.10	0.97
France------		1.12	1.61	1.84	10.10
All other---		0.96	0.91	0.90	0.84
Average--		1.04	1.03	0.92	0.92

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports were not separately reported prior to 1978.

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Bean Cake, Miso, and Similar Products

Bean cake, miso, and similar products: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.15A	Bean cake, bean stick, miso, and similar products.	7% ad val.	7% ad val. 3/	35% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), was achieved through 3 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1982.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

In the Orient, soybean products serve largely as protein foods in place of milk, cheese, and meat. All of the products herein considered are prepared from soybeans; the most important are bean cake (tofu) and miso.

To make bean cake, water-soaked soybeans are ground and diluted with water; the proteins in the resulting emulsion are coagulated and precipitated by adding calcium sulfate. The resulting curd, which has a white color and a soft delicate texture, is cut into cakes for marketing. Its protein content ranges from 6 to 17 percent, depending on the degree of moisture. The fresh product keeps for only a few days without refrigeration, but drying or smoking prolongs storage life. Bean cake imparts a meaty flavor in a variety of dishes, and in both China and Japan it is widely used as a food for young children.

Miso, a soybean and rice product popular in Japan, is prepared by a process of fermentation. With dark miso, which contains from 50 to 90 percent soybean and has a high concentration of salt, fermentation may proceed for several years. White miso, containing more rice and less salt, ferments more

rapidly, and the process may be completed in 2 weeks. The protein content is about 10 percent. Miso, with its paste-like consistency, is made into soups or served with rice and other foods as a side dish or a dressing. For cooking purposes, miso and thin soy sauce are to a certain extent interchangeable. Thin soy sauce (TSUS item 182.45) is discussed under sauces.

Bean stick, a bean product shaped in the form of spaghetti or noodles, is less important than bean cake or miso. In preparing bean stick, the beans are soaked in water, ground to a paste, sieved to remove the hulls, and kneaded into a dough. The dough is pressed through a sieve into hot water, coagulating the stringlike dough, which is then cooled, cut into lengths, and dried. Bean stick is usually used in soups or with vegetables that are prepared by boiling.

U.S. production and consumption

Traditionally, virtually all U.S. consumption of these Asian specialty products was by persons of Oriental extraction. The bulk of consumption had been supplied by small-scale domestic producers, most of whom were of Chinese or Japanese descent. In recent years, however, there has been a striking increase in consumption of tofu (bean cake). The product has been promoted as a health food, and there has been increased interest in Oriental foods. As a result, U.S. production has risen dramatically. Many new producers have entered the industry. Some plants produce bean cake in substantial volume. The growth rate during 1977-81 is estimated to have been nearly 25 percent a year (table 5). Production in 1981 was estimated at 150 million pounds, valued at $120 million.

U.S. imports and exports

U.S. imports of bean cake and miso rose in recent years, from 2.5 million pounds in 1977 to 5.0 million pounds in 1981 (table 6). Imports were valued at $3.5 million in the latter year. The principal source of imports is Japan, which generally supplies over 50 percent of the total. However, due to rising U.S. consumption and production, the import share of U.S. consumption has been falling, despite the rise in imports. Domestic and imported soybean products taste different, particularly since the former products are generally consumed fresh and the latter have been preserved to retard spoilage.

U.S. exports of bean cake and miso are negligible or nil.

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Table 5.--Bean cake, miso, and similar products: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports 2/	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	64,000	0	2,508	67,000	4
1978	80,000	0	2,868	83,000	3
1979	100,000	0	3,454	103,000	3
1980	125,000	0	4,212	129,000	3
1981	150,000	0	4,967	155,000	3
	Value				
1977	3/	-	1,624	3/	3/
1978	3/	-	2,024	3/	3/
1979	3/	-	2,481	3/	3/
1980	3/	-	2,955	3/	3/
1981	3/	-	3,523	3/	3/
	Unit value				
1977	3/	-	65	-	-
1978	3/	-	71	-	-
1979	3/	-	72	-	-
1980	3/	-	70	-	-
1981	3/	-	71	-	-

1/ Domestic production estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Not separately reported, but believed to be negligible or nil.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 6.--Bean cake, bean stick, miso, and similar products (TSUS 182.15): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (pounds)				
Japan	1,304,847	1,498,399	1,853,291	2,178,062	2,460,922
Hg Kong	623,286	690,518	792,706	921,668	851,942
China t	335,360	380,210	333,124	385,249	501,617
Kor Rep	169,616	215,894	329,051	459,389	830,433
China M	58,345	63,921	118,476	194,751	270,155
Thailnd	1,939	8,106	600	40,352	25,956
Phil R	5,947	6,602	9,866	11,208	16,086
Hondura	0	0	0	0	3,120
All other	8,774	3,889	16,437	20,908	6,328
Total	2,508,114	2,867,539	3,453,551	4,211,587	4,966,559
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	695	935	1,150	1,268	1,637
Hg Kong	622	676	791	1,045	895
China t	198	251	246	290	412
Kor Rep	63	104	201	183	332
China M	36	63	74	127	201
Thailnd	1	7	1/	14	20
Phil R	4	5	7	10	18
Hondura	-	-	-	-	3
All other	4	3	13	19	5
Total	1,624	2,042	2,481	2,955	3,523
	Unit value (per pound)				
Japan	$0.53	$0.62	$0.62	$0.58	$0.67
Hg Kong	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.13	1.05
China t	0.59	0.66	0.74	0.75	0.82
Kor Rep	0.37	0.48	0.61	0.40	0.40
China M	0.62	0.98	0.63	0.65	0.75
Thailnd	0.59	0.81	0.60	0.36	0.76
Phil R	0.65	0.69	0.67	0.86	1.10
Hondura	-	-	-	-	0.89
All other	0.47	0.67	0.78	0.92	0.78
Average	0.65	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.71

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Bakery Products and Puddings

Bakery products and puddings: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.20A	Biscuits, cake, cakes, wafers, and similar baked products, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts, or confectionery.	1.9% ad val.	Free 3/	30% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), to be achieved through 8 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1987.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

TSUS item 182.20 covers puddings and practically all bakery products fit for human consumption (whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts, or confectionery) made from flour with other ingredients, except for bread products leavened with yeast as the only leavening substance or ingredient (TSUS item 182.25). Bread-type products leavened with yeast and another substance or ingredient such as baking soda or baking powder are included under TSUS item 182.20. The principal products covered herein are cakes, cookies, crackers, doughnuts, pies, other pastries, pretzels, ice cream cones, and puddings. Most are consumed as snack food or as desserts. Frozen baked products are included if they are fully baked; frozen products which are not fully baked are classifiable as edible preparations under TSUS item 183.01.

Many of the products to which the term "pudding" is applied are not included in TSUS item 182.20. The puddings considered here are usually dessert products generally made from flour or other grain products with sugar, eggs, milk, fruit, and other ingredients and usually baked or boiled. The

term "pudding" is also applied to flavored starch solutions which are used as a dessert; sausage-like meat products, which are usually boiled; fish puddings (provided for in TSUS items 113.05-113.15); and puddings of vegetables or vegetables and meat or fish (TSUS item 182.11).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption and production of the bakery products included herein have increased gradually for many years. Estimated consumption rose from about 9.4 billion pounds in 1977 to 10.0 billion pounds in 1981 (table 7).

Crackers, cookies, pretzels, and other dry bakery products account for about half of the shipments of these products on the basis of information for 1977, soft cakes and pies account for somewhat less than a third, with the remaining fifth consisting mostly of sweet yeast goods, doughnuts, and pastries. There are about 3,000 establishments producing bakery products in the United States, with a third of them having 20 or more employees. Some 300 bakeries produce cookies and crackers. The bakeries are located throughout the country, with particular concentration near the centers of population. For most of these establishments, bakery products are virtually the only items produced.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports are small relative to domestic consumption, averaging about 1 percent annually during 1977-81. In that period, however, imports were in a rising trend; they amounted to 105.8 million pounds, valued at $95.2 million, in 1981 (table 8). Canada was the principal supplier during 1977-81; Denmark and the United Kingdom also were large suppliers. Imports from Denmark were largely butter cookies. The imports from Canada are similar to and compete with domestic products in border areas of the Northeast and Michigan.

In June 1980, the Commission reported its determination of no material injury or threat thereof to a domestic industry in investigation No. 701-TA-51 (Final) under section 104(a) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. The investigation involved imports of butter cookies, provided for in TSUS item 182.20, from Denmark, with respect to which the U.S. Department of Commerce had found that a subsidy was being provided and which were subject to outstanding countervailing duty orders, but for which the imposition and collection of countervailing duties had been waived.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of baked articles fluctuated somewhat during 1977-81 without establishing a trend, and totaled 62.1 million pounds, valued at $39.1 million, in 1981 (table 9). Canada has been the principal [illegible] in recent years; Japan, the Bahamas, and Saudi Arabia, also have been [illegible] of note.

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Table 7.--Bakery products and puddings: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	9,424,100	2/ 53,819	83,096	9,453,000	1
1978	9,557,700	53,324	103,056	9,607,000	1
1979	9,691,300	52,919	100,683	9,739,000	1
1980	9,824,900	53,526	110,468	9,882,000	1
1981	9,962,400	62,137	105,796	10,001,000	1
			Value		
1977	5,598,000	2/ 26,721	57,573	3/	3/
1978	3/	27,999	78,157	3/	3/
1979	3/	28,754	82,136	3/	3/
1980	3/	32,440	96,464	3/	3/
1981	3/	39,074	95,228	3/	3/
			Unit value		
1977	59	2/ 50	69	-	-
1978	3/	53	76	-	-
1979	3/	54	82	-	-
1980	3/	61	87	-	-
1981	3/	63	90	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission based on straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Includes bread exports believed to be nearly negligible.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 8.--Biscuits, cake, cakes, wafers, and similar baked products, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and whether or not containing chocolate, fruits, nuts, or confectionery: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	34,987	42,198	47,110	51,418	47,037
Denmark	4,928	8,286	8,730	13,227	13,251
U King	13,810	13,360	7,223	5,174	5,193
Fr Germ	3,486	4,689	4,246	5,208	5,805
Japan	3,142	3,158	2,735	2,563	3,614
Mexico	4,836	6,926	9,144	9,007	8,960
Italy	753	1,181	1,597	1,626	1,725
Israel	2,297	2,316	3,417	4,214	3,577
All other	14,859	20,942	16,482	18,030	16,634
Total	83,096	103,056	100,683	110,468	105,796
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	20,149	24,053	30,450	35,381	34,504
Denmark	5,730	10,597	11,459	18,348	16,880
U King	9,605	11,822	7,964	6,863	6,358
Fr Germ	3,664	5,337	5,890	6,312	5,846
Japan	3,112	3,944	3,717	3,791	5,712
Mexico	1,883	2,774	4,106	4,867	5,367
Italy	921	1,605	2,565	2,924	3,023
Israel	1,019	1,085	1,867	2,567	2,510
All other	11,490	16,940	14,119	15,410	15,028
Total	57,573	78,157	82,136	96,464	95,228
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.58	$0.57	$0.65	$0.69	$0.73
Denmark	1.16	1.28	1.31	1.39	1.27
U King	0.70	0.88	1.10	1.33	1.22
Fr Germ	1.05	1.14	1.39	1.21	1.01
Japan	0.99	1.25	1.36	1.48	1.58
Mexico	0.39	0.40	0.45	0.54	0.60
Italy	1.22	1.36	1.61	1.80	1.75
Israel	0.44	0.47	0.55	0.61	0.70
All other	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.90
Average	0.69	0.76	0.82	0.87	0.90

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 9.--Biscuits, cake, cakes, wafers, and similar baked products, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and whether or not containing chocolate, fruits, nuts, or confectionery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	43,308	36,239	37,398	34,385	41,798
Japan	514	1,110	1,954	2,112	3,038
Bahamas	1,981	2,602	1,988	2,671	3,206
S Arab	758	2,712	1,981	2,449	1,562
N Antil	745	702	983	1,272	1,687
Bermuda	910	856	914	926	1,053
U King	408	221	857	1,238	856
Mexico	755	343	345	431	1,220
All other	4,441	8,539	6,498	8,043	7,717
Total	53,819	53,324	52,919	53,526	62,137
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	19,808	15,638	16,075	16,996	21,213
Japan	395	960	2,342	2,592	3,811
Bahamas	1,180	1,538	1,424	1,593	2,135
S Arab	509	1,822	1,648	2,184	1,572
N Antil	592	526	730	1,064	1,334
Bermuda	654	597	702	817	1,166
U King	216	166	504	936	728
Mexico	258	158	241	285	656
All other	3,112	6,595	5,089	5,973	6,460
Total	26,721	27,999	28,754	32,440	39,074
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.46	$0.43	$0.43	$0.49	$0.51
Japan	0.77	0.87	1.20	1.23	1.25
Bahamas	0.60	0.59	0.72	0.60	0.67
S Arab	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.89	1.01
N Antil	0.79	0.75	0.74	0.84	0.79
Bermuda	0.72	0.70	0.77	0.88	1.11
U King	0.53	0.75	0.59	0.76	0.85
Mexico	0.34	0.46	0.70	0.66	0.54
All other	0.70	0.77	0.78	0.74	0.84
Average	0.50	0.53	0.54	0.61	0.63

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Bread Made with Yeast as the Leavening Substance

Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.25	Bread made with the use of yeast as the leavening substance.	Free	Free.

1/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Bread, except for a few items referred to as unleavened bread, is made by baking leavened dough. The bread products included herein are made with the use of yeast as the only leavening substance or ingredient. Such products are marketed fresh, dried, toasted, or frozen. The principal types of bread products are loaf bread and bread-type rolls (including brown-and-serve products); dry, hard, crip, waferlike rye bread; and bread cubes, including croutons and crumbs. The demand in the United States is predominantly for fresh loaf bread, often baked on the same day it reaches the consumer. Daily freshness is not essential for hard-crisp rye bread and bread cubes and crumbs, and they remain in salable condition for a considerable length of time.

The nutritive value, taste, and appearance of bread depends largely on the type of grain from which the flour is milled and on the milling of the flour. Wheat is the principal grain used in making bread; however, rye is also used in large quantities, and is the preferred grain in certain areas of the world where dark bread is popular. In the United States, white bread made from wheat flour is generally preferred. Other specialty yeast-leavened breads are made with oatmeal, corn, potato flour, or from a mixture of flours. Some of the different types of bread are named for the nonflour ingredients they contain, such as, nut bread, raisin bread, potato bread, and egg bread. Bread cubes and coarse crumbs are used in stuffing poultry and other foods, in puddings, in soups, and in salads. Finely ground bread crumbs are ordinarily used as a coating (breading) or garnish for various cooked and baked foods (e.g., meats, poultry, seafood, noodles, and vegetables).

Refrigerated or frozen unbaked bread dough is provided for under edible preparations not specially provided for in TSUS item 183.01, and bread cubes or crumbs mixed with seasonings and other ingredients are provided for as edible preparations not specially provided for in TSUS item 183.05.

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U.S. producers

In the last four decades, the production of bread in the United States has become concentrated in fewer and larger bakeries, with output increasing per bakery. The approximately 3,000 establishments producing bread and related products are located throughout the United States, principally near the centers of population. Most are wholesale bakeries, with some operated by grocery chain stores and retail multioutlet bakeries.

U.S. consumption

Virtually all of the commercial loaf bread consumed in the United States is produced by the domestic industry. Because consumer demand is for fresh bread and because loaf bread stays fresh only a few days at most, bread is consumed close to where it is produced; therefore, the market for imported loaf bread is usually at or near the ports of entry. During 1977-81, U.S. consumption of commercial bread and bread-type rolls averaged about 15.1 billion pounds annually (table 10).

Hard-crisp rye bread is consumed principally by people of Scandinavian descent or by the diet-conscious segment of the general population. Imports supply an appreciable part of the hard-crisp rye bread consumed in the United States.

Consumption of commercially produced bread crumbs and cubes is believed to be rising. These products save time and labor in the preparation of foods, both commercially and in the home, but industrial use absorbs most domestic consumption.

U.S. production

Commercial production of bread in the United States has been in a slight rising trend, and such production averaged about 15 billion pounds annually during 1977-81 (table 10). Data on the production of bread crumbs are not available, but production is believed to be large compared with imports. The production of bread crumbs is centered among the larger bakeries which also produce loaf bread and other baked products.

The baking of bread in the home has become much less important than in the past. Much of the bread that is currently baked in the home is from ready-to-bake dough purchased in the frozen form.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of bread increased from 30.6 million pounds in 1977 to 47.2 million pounds in 1981 (table 11). The value of imports increased from $8.8 million in 1977 to $17.6 million in 1981. However, official data on imports

do not include certain low-value shipments which are significant in the case of bread, because many border shipments are in small truck-load quantities.

Bread crumbs have accounted for most of the bread imported into the United States in recent years. In 1981, bread crumbs accounted for 85 percent of the value of total imports of bread, hard-crisp rye bread for 9 percent, and loaf bread and bread-type rolls for 6 percent.

The Scandinavian countries have been the principal sources of imported hard-crisp rye bread. Canada has been the principal source of imported bread crumbs and loaf bread.

Inasmuch as loaf bread is not shipped long distances from ports of entry, imported loaf bread offers the most competition to domestic bakeries along the Canadian border in Michigan and the Northeastern States. Recently, quantities of specialty types of loaf bread also have been shipped by air from Europe into the Eastern United States.

U.S. exports

Data on U.S. exports of bread were not separately reported before 1978. Exports rose sharply during 1978-81, reaching 10.6 million pounds, valued at $3.8 million in 1981 (table 12). The principal market for U.S. bread exports is Canada; Mexico is also a significant market.

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Table 10.--Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	15,007,000	2/	30,573	2/	2/
1978	15,032,500	3,912	38,162	15,067,000	3/
1979	15,058,000	4,431	39,619	15,098,000	3/
1980	15,083,500	10,274	44,273	15,117,000	3/
1981	15,109,000	10,595	47,220	15,146,000	3/
			Value		
1977	5,180,300	2/	8,831	2/	2/
1978	2/	1,708	11,363	2/	2/
1979	2/	2,486	11,942	2/	2/
1980	2/	3,397	14,841	2/	2/
1981	2/	3,794	17,610	2/	2/
			Unit value		
1977	35	2/	29	-	-
1978	2/	44	30	-	-
1979	2/	56	30	-	-
1980	2/	33	34	-	-
1981	2/	36	37	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission on the basis of straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Not available.

3/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 11.--Bread made with the use of yeast as the leavening substance: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	26,200	32,427	35,327	39,305	42,481
Sweden	1,271	1,622	1,492	1,932	1,659
Fr Germ	222	570	473	647	729
Finland	387	524	157	651	527
Nethlds	282	336	313	350	385
Spain	261	412	234	414	270
France	189	327	263	223	385
Norway	150	413	421	224	229
All other	1,612	1,531	939	527	555
Total	30,573	38,162	39,619	44,273	47,220
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	6,506	7,883	9,006	10,946	13,922
Sweden	648	783	845	1,148	1,136
Fr Germ	136	410	337	516	571
Finland	259	397	109	541	473
Nethlds	229	309	320	393	373
Spain	246	418	300	496	277
France	141	269	257	248	268
Norway	84	271	301	154	213
All other	582	623	467	399	376
Total	8,831	11,363	11,942	14,841	17,610
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.25	$0.24	$0.25	$0.28	$0.33
Sweden	0.51	0.48	0.57	0.59	0.68
Fr Germ	0.61	0.72	0.71	0.80	0.78
Finland	0.67	0.76	0.70	0.83	0.90
Nethlds	0.81	0.92	1.02	1.12	0.97
Spain	0.94	1.01	1.28	1.20	1.03
France	0.75	0.82	0.97	1.11	0.70
Norway	0.56	0.66	0.72	0.69	0.93
All other	0.36	0.41	0.50	0.76	0.68
Average	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.37

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 12--Bread made with the use of yeast as the leavening substance: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada		2,217	1,320	5,665	6,605
Mexico		961	1,849	3,263	2,310
Bahamas		461	997	684	621
U King		1	0	380	381
Bermuda		8	22	72	325
S Arab		5	21	22	56
Ecuador		0	0	0	66
Venez		44	5	12	20
All other		214	215	176	211
Total		3,912	4,431	10,274	10,595
		Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada		1,103	1,419	1,924	2,176
Mexico		270	589	962	747
Bahamas		170	304	225	329
U King		1	-	133	157
Bermuda		11	9	39	154
S Arab		3	4	14	50
Ecuador		-	-	-	41
Venez		23	11	16	26
All other		128	151	84	114
Total		1,708	2,486	3,397	3,794
		Unit value (per pound)			
Canada		$0.50	$1.07	$0.34	$0.33
Mexico		0.28	0.32	0.29	0.32
Bahamas		0.37	0.30	0.33	0.53
U King		0.44	-	0.35	0.41
Bermuda		1.35	0.39	0.55	0.47
S Arab		0.58	0.20	0.64	0.89
Ecuador		-	-	-	0.63
Venez		0.53	1.94	1.33	1.28
All other		0.60	0.70	0.48	0.54
Average		0.44	0.56	0.33	0.36

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports were not separately reported prior to 1978.

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Cereal Breakfast Foods

Cereal breakfast foods: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.30A	Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling.	2.5% ad val.	20% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

The cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations considered here all have been processed further than milling (oatmeal and rolled oats breakfast foods not processed further than milling are considered milled grain products). Cereal breakfast foods, largely made from wheat, corn, rice, or oats, but also made from other grains and other food products, are of two types: (1) those that require cooking, and (2) those that are ready to serve without cooking. The latter type had been almost exclusively American in use, although its popularity in the rest of the world has been expanding. Ready-to-serve cereals are often sweetened and flavored, and sometimes contain freeze-dried fruit. Baby food cereals generally do not require cooking.

U.S. consumption, production, and producers

During 1977-81, annual apparent consumption of cereal breakfast foods (supplied almost entirely by domestic producers) increased slightly and averaged 2.8 billion pounds (table 13). The consumption of ready-to-serve cereals has continued to increase in recent years at the expense of the cerbals requiring cooking. Virtually all of the breakfast food consumed in the United States comes from domestic production. The most popular cereal breakfast foods have been made of wheat, followed by those with corn, rice, and oats. More than two-thirds of the wheat breakfast foods were of the ready-to-serve type.

There are about 45 U.S. plants that produce cereal breakfast foods. Many of these establishments are affiliated with concerns that have interests in a number of enterprises. Three firms having several plants account for about four-fifths of the domestic output. These firms tend to dominate the industry with their access to supermarket shelf space and continued introduction of new products. The bulk of U.S. production has been in the North Central States; Michigan has been the principal producing State.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cereal breakfast foods have been small compared to domestic production. During 1977-81, U.S. imports increased irregularly from 6.5 million pounds to 29.1 million pounds (table 14). A large part of this increase was a rise in imports from Mexico, from 447,000 pounds in 1977 to 16.5 million pounds in 1981. The imports from Mexico are tortilla flour, which is steeped before cooking and milling; such imports have a very low unit value. In recent years, the bulk of imports in terms of value have been from Canada. A large portion of imports from Canada are interplant shipments by major U.S. cereal manufacturers who own plants in both the United States and Canada. The consumption of imported cereal products is limited by the difficulty of competing with highly advertised U.S. brand-name cereals.

The United States is the world's principal producer of cereal breakfast foods. Production in Canada, currently the only other major world producer, largely has been by firms which are affiliates of U.S. producers. Hence, U.S. cereal breakfast food producers tend to dominate world markets for these products.

U.S. exports

The United States is a net exporter of cereal breakfast foods. During 1977-81, annual exports increased from 22.7 million pounds to 46.4 million pounds (table 15). Canada is the principal market for U.S. exports, but exports also supply many developing countries.

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Table 13.--Cereal breakfast foods: U.S. production, exports of domestic merhandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	2,848,400	22,658	6,547	2,832,000	2/
1978	2,859,800	28,654	10,132	2,841,000	2/
1979	2,871,300	36,785	20,129	2,855,000	1
1980	2,882,700	37,322	30,662	2,876,000	1
1981	2,894,100	46,355	29,106	2,977,000	1
	Value				
1977	1,837,800	8,528	2,698	3/	3/
1978	3/	13,657	3,752	3/	3/
1979	3/	17,235	5,707	3/	3/
1980	3/	20,480	7,609	3/	3/
1981	3/	25,662	8,967	3/	3/
	Unit value				
1977	65	38	41	-	-
1978	3/	48	37	-	-
1979	3/	47	28	-	-
1980	3/	55	25	-	-
1981	3/	55	31	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission on the basis of straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 14.--Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	2,469	2,461	5,950	6,983	8,696
Mexico	447	3,461	10,009	19,650	16,456
Switzld	1,291	1,528	1,438	1,230	1,549
Colomb	919	1,223	1,148	1,748	1,449
India	111	164	208	254	409
Austral	0	164	177	177	162
Belgium	55	48	59	118	19
Phil R	4	5	6	12	25
All other	1,250	1,078	1,134	490	340
Total	6,547	10,132	20,129	30,662	29,106
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	933	867	2,294	2,981	4,025
Mexico	42	343	977	1,906	2,276
Switzld	781	1,182	923	966	1,212
Colomb	519	714	702	1,082	961
India	33	52	71	106	149
Austral	-	74	69	76	69
Belgium	66	81	78	160	32
Phil R	3	3	5	17	31
All other	321	437	586	313	212
Total	2,698	3,752	5,707	7,609	8,967
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.38	$0.35	$0.39	$0.43	$0.46
Mexico	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.14
Switzld	0.60	0.77	0.64	0.79	0.78
Colomb	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.62	0.66
India	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.42	0.37
Austral	-	0.45	0.39	0.43	0.43
Belgium	1.20	1.68	1.31	1.35	1.66
Phil R	0.60	0.62	0.91	1.40	1.20
All other	0.26	0.41	0.52	0.64	0.62
Average	0.41	0.37	0.28	0.25	0.31

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 15.--Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	4,398	8,794	11,186	11,194	10,831
Trinid	701	1,074	1,409	2,172	2,077
Peru	764	362	2,271	680	8,529
S Arab	887	1,522	1,422	1,941	1,975
Kor Rep	10	430	681	1,065	3,347
Bahamas	1,347	1,227	1,312	1,427	1,422
Dom Rep	1,432	1,403	1,581	1,418	1,596
Iceland	651	835	1,195	1,037	1,168
All other	12,467	13,007	15,728	16,387	15,410
Total	22,658	28,654	36,785	37,322	46,355
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,418	3,065	3,774	4,604	5,587
Trinid	507	799	1,131	1,695	2,092
Peru	115	99	358	199	1,601
S Arab	638	1,105	985	1,550	1,512
Kor Rep	12	267	337	402	1,478
Bahamas	578	786	889	1,072	1,177
Dom Rep	532	906	1,074	919	997
Iceland	414	580	883	846	942
All other	4,313	6,050	7,804	9,194	10,278
Total	8,528	13,657	17,235	20,480	25,662
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.32	$0.35	$0.34	$0.41	$0.52
Trinid	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.78	1.01
Peru	0.15	0.27	0.16	0.29	0.19
S Arab	0.72	0.73	0.69	0.80	0.77
Kor Rep	1.29	0.62	0.49	0.38	0.44
Bahamas	0.43	0.64	0.68	0.75	0.83
Dom Rep	0.37	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.62
Iceland	0.64	0.69	0.74	0.82	0.81
All other	0.35	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.67
Average	0.38	0.48	0.47	0.55	0.55

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Chewing Gum

Chewing gum: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.32A	Chewing gum	5% ad val.	20% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Chewing gum, although not strictly a confection, is usually sold in retail stores along with candy. Generally, it consists of 60 percent sugar, 20 percent gum base, 19 percent corn sirup, and 1 percent flavoring. Synthetic gum bases have largely replaced chicle as the basic ingredient in chewing gum. Recently, the introduction of nonstick chewing gum bases for bubble gums has led to a surge in the sales of bubble gum. Medicated chewing gum containing aspirin, laxatives, caffein, and other pharmaceutical products is classifiable under appropriate provisions of the TSUS, depending on the ingredients contained therein.

U.S. consumption, production, and domestic producers

The United States is the world's principal producer and consumer of chewing gum. Virtually all of the domestic consumption is supplied by U.S. producers (table 16). During 1977-81, domestic output rose an estimated 8 percent to 581 million pounds in 1981. There are about 18 producers of chewing gum in the United States. The major producers are located in New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Georgia, and New Jersey. Three manufacturers supply about two-thirds of the domestic output. The sale of chewing gum is the major source of income for most domestic producers.

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U.S. imports

U.S. imports of chewing gum generally have been equivalent to about 3 percent of domestic consumption and have consisted principally of candy-coated bubble gum balls imported in bulk containers. Imports fluctuated sharply during 1977-81 but trended downward and totaled 13.0 million pounds in 1981 (table 17). Canada and Brazil are by far the principal sources of chewing gum imports. Imports of consumer-packaged chewing gum have been small owing to strong competition from well advertized U.S. products.

Foreign production of chewing gum, although expanding in recent years, has been small in relation to U.S. production. Affiliates of U.S. producers supply an important part of foreign output.

U.S. exports

The United States usually has been a net exporter of chewing gum, but in recent years occasionally has shifted to being a net importer. During 1977-81, exports fluctuated between 12.6 million and 28.3 million pounds without establishing a firm trend, and were 15.1 million pounds in 1981 (table 18). Principal export markets in 1981 were the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, and Mexico.

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Table 16.--Chewing gum: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	537,000	12,626	17,383	542,000	3
1978	548,000	28,310	16,684	536,000	3
1979	559,000	18,548	14,858	555,000	3
1980	570,000	14,951	15,387	570,000	3
1981	581,000	15,133	12,988	579,000	2
			Value		
1977	649,300	11,273	11,569	2/	2/
1978	2/	30,027	12,339	2/	2/
1979	2/	19,456	8,495	2/	2/
1980	2/	16,240	9,509	2/	2/
1981	2/	19,735	9,995	2/	2/
			Unit value		
1977	$1.21	$0.89	$0.67	-	-
1978	2/	1.06	.74	-	-
1979	2/	1.05	.57	-	-
1980	2/	1.09	.62	-	-
1981	2/	1.30	.77	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission based on straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 17.--Chewing gum (TSUS 182.32): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	2,563	3,298	3,289	3,895	4,596
Brazil	6,256	6,045	6,616	6,708	2,868
Fr Germ	5	24	101	568	982
Ireland	85	134	220	857	949
Spain	100	141	32	37	582
U King	149	117	131	218	872
Kor Rep	819	859	1,750	396	280
Yugoslv	0	0	0	72	703
All other	7,407	6,067	2,718	2,636	1,155
Total	17,383	16,684	14,858	15,387	12,988
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,602	1,751	1,741	2,317	3,589
Brazil	1,915	1,807	2,097	2,595	1,422
Fr Germ	5	29	116	689	878
Ireland	29	62	83	498	676
Spain	95	76	24	48	647
U King	76	89	121	193	608
Kor Rep	979	1,057	1,958	632	410
Yugoslv	-	-	-	38	395
All other	6,867	7,469	2,355	2,500	1,369
Total	11,569	12,339	8,495	9,509	9,995
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.63	$0.53	$0.53	$0.59	$0.78
Brazil	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.39	0.50
Fr Germ	1.04	1.20	1.15	1.21	0.89
Ireland	0.34	0.47	0.38	0.58	0.71
Spain	0.96	0.54	0.77	1.31	1.11
U King	0.51	0.76	0.92	0.89	0.70
Kor Rep	1.20	1.23	1.12	1.60	1.47
Yugoslv	-	-	-	0.53	0.56
All other	0.93	1.23	0.87	0.95	1.19
Average	0.67	0.74	0.57	0.62	0.77

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 18.--Chewing gum (TSUS 182.32): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
U King	246	12,578	2,033	77	2,677
Japan	143	85	186	36	1,332
Canada	2,426	1,863	1,087	1,921	1,228
Mexico	589	1,178	1,441	1,038	1,081
Austral	94	431	934	681	821
N Antil	188	235	286	460	736
Argent	23	14	267	1,418	744
Rep Saf	313	950	351	464	544
All other	8,683	10,978	11,963	8,855	6,048
Total	12,626	28,310	18,548	14,951	15,133
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U King	300	13,126	1,804	165	3,195
Japan	136	100	197	55	2,478
Canada	1,535	1,349	782	2,016	1,492
Mexico	505	1,138	1,677	1,159	1,261
Austral	166	330	688	613	1,089
N Antil	218	292	445	653	957
Argent	42	32	341	1,373	923
Rep Saf	370	698	282	397	749
All other	8,000	12,962	13,241	9,811	7,591
Total	11,273	30,027	19,456	16,240	19,735
	Unit value (per pound)				
U King	$1.22	$1.04	$0.89	$2.14	$1.19
Japan	0.95	1.17	1.06	1.52	1.86
Canada	0.63	0.72	0.72	1.05	1.21
Mexico	0.99	0.97	1.16	1.12	1.26
Austral	1.77	0.77	0.74	0.90	1.33
N Antil	1.16	1.26	1.56	1.42	1.30
Argent	1.87	2.22	1.28	0.97	1.24
Rep Saf	1.18	0.73	0.80	0.85	1.38
All other	0.92	1.18	1.11	1.11	1.26
Average	0.89	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.30

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Macaroni, Noodles, Vermicelli, and Similar Alimentary Pastes

Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes:			
182.35A	Not containing egg or egg products.	0.31¢ per lb	Free 3/	2¢ per lb.
182.36A	Containing egg or egg products.	0.4¢ per lb	Free 4/	3¢ per lb.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), to be achieved through 8 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1987.

4/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the MTN, to be achieved through 7 staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1987.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Alimentary pastes are foods which are made by drying formed units of dough usually made from semolina (a coarsely milled product obtained from durum wheat), durum flour, farina, other flour, or combinations thereof, with water. Alimentary pastes are starchy foods usually consumed after being cooked in water, drained, and mixed with other foods such as tomato sauce, meats, fish, or cheese. The principal forms of alimentary pastes are macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles. Macaroni is made in smooth, tubular forms of varying shapes and sizes. Spaghetti and vermicelli are made in solid, cordlike forms, the former having a slightly larger diameter. Noodles are ribbon shaped.

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The Food and Drug Administration Standards of Identity for that class of products referred to as "macaroni and noodles" (21 CFR 139) contain labeling and ingredient requirements for such alimentary pastes. To be labeled as noodles, egg macaroni, egg spaghetti, or egg vermicelli, the product must contain not less than 5.5 percent egg solids or egg yolk, by weight.

Domestically produced alimentary pastes and those imported from such countries as Italy and Canada have been similar in type and quality. Alimentary pastes imported from Asian countries, such as Hong Kong, Japan, and Taiwan, have consisted largely of specialty items which are somewhat different from the domestic product in type or quality.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

In 1977-81, the consumption of alimentary pastes is estimated to have increased substantially from 2.3 billion to 2.7 billion pounds annually (table 19). Most U.S. consumption was supplied by domestic producers. Most alimentary pastes consumed in recent years have not contained egg or egg products; of the pastes containing egg or egg products, egg noodles are the principal type. Retail alimentary paste consumption is about 53 percent of domestic consumption, with the remainder largely going to the ingredient market and food service industries.

Alimentary pastes are produced in about 200 establishments, but only about one-third of the plants have relatively large-scale operations. Many of the smaller concerns distribute their products only in local markets. The manufacture of alimentary pastes is the sole activity of most domestic producers. However, several large producers now tend to dominate the domestic market. These producers have multiple plants, use advertising, and attempt to market their products at least regionally if not nationally. Some of these large producers are owned by large food conglomerate corporations. There is a concentration of domestic production in metropolitan areas, particularly, the New York City region and California.

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U.S. imports

U.S. imports of alimentary pastes increased from 57.6 million pounds, valued at $19.7 million, in 1977, to 101.9 million pounds, valued at $43.9 million, in 1981 (table 20). Although imports have increased substantially, they continued to be equivalent to only about 4 percent of apparent consumption. Most of the imported alimentary pastes did not contain eggs; those alimentary pastes containing eggs or egg products accounted for about 7 percent of total imports in 1981.

The principal suppliers of imports of alimentary pastes have been Italy and Canada, followed by Japan, China, and Hong Kong. A large part of the growth in U.S. imports is because of increased imports from Italy, which rose from 14.6 million pounds in 1977 to 41.8 million pounds in 1981 and increased its share of such imports from 25 percent to 41 percent. Imports from Italy have been concentrated in the New York-New Jersey market area and compete directly with domestic production.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of alimentary pastes were in a rising trend during 1977-81, with peak exports of 8.3 million pounds in 1979 (table 21). Exports are small relative to domestic production. The principal export market is Canada, followed by Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and the Bahamas.

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Table 19.--Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	2,238,500	3,579	57,599	2,293,000	3
1978	2,335,300	4,146	73,407	2,405,000	3
1979	2,432,100	8,518	77,404	2,501,000	3
1980	2,528,900	5,171	83,214	2,607,000	3
1981	2,635,700	8,115	101,921	2,730,000	4
			Value		
1977	751,700	1,230	19,703	2/	2/
1978	2/	1,609	25,546	2/	2/
1979	2/	2,967	28,312	2/	2/
1980	2/	2,533	34,758	2/	2/
1981	2/	3,905	43,929	2/	2/
			Unit value		
1977	34	34	34	-	-
1978	2/	39	35	-	-
1979	2/	35	37	-	-
1980	2/	49	42	-	-
1981	2/	48	43	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission based on straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 20.--Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes (TSUS 182.35 and 182.36): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Italy	14,630	20,000	21,147	26,740	41,785
Canada	22,272	30,568	30,312	30,655	29,594
Japan	3,524	3,387	3,883	4,674	4,719
China M	1,646	1,864	2,470	5,115	6,062
Hg Kong	2,299	2,242	2,441	3,061	3,903
China t	965	1,461	2,039	2,561	2,969
Thailnd	1,248	1,476	1,931	2,753	3,895
Phil R	1,034	1,141	1,421	1,466	1,604
All other	9,981	11,268	11,761	6,189	7,390
Total	57,599	73,407	77,404	83,214	101,921
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy	3,900	5,484	5,813	8,648	13,745
Canada	7,132	9,383	9,896	11,862	12,721
Japan	1,590	2,065	2,383	2,876	3,209
China M	943	1,158	1,502	2,367	2,924
Hg Kong	1,640	1,632	1,845	2,344	2,921
China t	739	1,062	1,483	2,005	2,346
Thailnd	369	443	656	1,068	1,702
Phil R	582	683	950	1,046	1,214
All other	2,808	3,635	3,784	2,544	3,146
Total	19,703	25,546	28,312	34,758	43,929
	Unit value (per pound)				
Italy	$0.27	$0.27	$0.27	$0.32	$0.33
Canada	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.39	0.43
Japan	0.45	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.68
China M	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.46	0.48
Hg Kong	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.77	0.75
China t	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.78	0.79
Thailnd	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.39	0.44
Phil R	0.56	0.60	0.67	0.71	0.76
All other	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.41	0.43
Average	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.43

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 21.--Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	1,185	1,301	4,399	1,145	4,234
S Arab	663	313	541	920	1,034
Venez	0	11	0	87	333
Bahamas	404	510	606	661	503
Japan	217	242	191	106	452
N Antil	76	157	374	374	214
U King	3	7	234	254	141
Kor Rep	39	230	28	191	212
All other	992	1,374	1,945	1,432	992
Total	3,579	4,146	8,318	5,171	8,115
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	304	378	1,132	535	1,755
S Arab	187	90	158	358	486
Venez	-	4	-	34	341
Bahamas	169	244	281	346	300
Japan	97	108	103	65	194
N Antil	40	77	134	210	119
U King	8	16	115	158	106
Kor Rep	15	123	9	57	91
All other	410	569	1,033	769	514
Total	1,230	1,609	2,967	2,533	3,905
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	$0.26	$0.29	$0.26	$0.47	$0.41
S Arab	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.39	0.47
Venez	-	0.33	-	0.39	1.03
Bahamas	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.52	0.60
Japan	0.45	0.44	0.54	0.62	0.43
N Antil	0.52	0.49	0.36	0.56	0.56
U King	2.35	2.39	0.49	0.62	0.75
Kor Rep	0.39	0.54	0.33	0.30	0.43
All other	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.54	0.52
Average	0.34	0.39	0.36	0.49	0.48

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Nonalcoholic Preparations of Yeast Extract (other than sauces) for Flavoring or Seasoning Food

Nonalcoholic preparations of yeast extract: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.40A	Nonalcoholic preparations of yeast extract (other than sauces) for flavoring or seasoning food.	5% ad val.	20% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

The articles considered herein are products other than sauces; they do not contain alcohol and are used for flavoring or seasoning foods, including soups, gravies, salad dressings, and sauces. These yeast extract preparations are generally in the form of a brown powder or paste composed of hydrolyzed protein, inorganic salts, and water. The bulk of yeast extract preparations are used by commercial users such as soup manufacturers.

U.S. consumption, production, and trade

U.S. consumption of preparations of yeast extract is estimated to have averaged about 7 million pounds annually in 1977-81 (table 22). Domestic production is believed to have supplied about two-thirds of the consumption. The domestic and imported products compete directly with each other, principally for sales to food processors.

In recent years, U.S. production of preparations of yeast extract is estimated to have been at about 4.7 million pounds annually. Fewer than 10 firms produce yeast extracts, and for most of these firms, the sales of yeast extracts are small compared with their sales of other products.

During 1977-81, annual U.S. imports of yeast extract products fluctuated without establishing a trend and in 1981 such imports amounted to 2.8 million pounds, valued at $4.8 million (table 23). France is the principal source of U.S. imports, followed by Canada and West Germany.

Separate data on U.S. exports of preparations of yeast extract are not available; however, it is believed that exports of such products are negligible.

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Table 22.--Nonalcoholic preparations of yeast extract: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports 2/	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	4,700	0	2,226	7,000	32
1978	4,700	0	2,778	7,000	40
1979	4,700	0	1,951	7,000	28
1980	4,700	0	2,170	7,000	31
1981	4,700	0	2,777	7,000	40
	Value				
1977	3/	-	1,924	3/	3/
1978	3/	-	3,087	3/	3/
1979	3/	-	2,339	3/	3/
1980	3/	-	3,116	3/	3/
1981	3/	-	4,758	3/	3/
	Unit value				
1977	3/	-	$0.86	-	-
1978	3/	-	1.11	-	-
1979	3/	-	1.20	-	-
1980	3/	-	1.44	-	-
1981	3/	-	1.71	-	-

1/ Production estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Not separately reported but believed to be negligible or nil.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 23.--Non-alcoholic preparations of yeast extract (other than sauces) for flavoring or seasoning food (TSUS 182.40): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
France	1,230	2,155	1,378	1,528	1,923
Canada	811	143	378	395	656
Fr Germ	50	369	115	223	91
Nethlds	32	20	0	2	75
U King	75	51	62	10	10
Japan	1/	1	6	1	6
Italy	0	0	0	3	1
Hg Kong	6	0	3	3	5
All other	21	39	9	11	10
Total	2,226	2,773	1,951	2,170	2,777
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	1,190	2,389	1,747	2,338	3,522
Canada	592	167	383	416	976
Fr Germ	56	456	151	329	149
Nethlds	27	15	-	2	81
U King	44	36	37	10	9
Japan	2	2	9	2	7
Italy	-	-	-	11	4
Hg Kong	4	-	3	3	3
All other	9	23	9	5	6
Total	1,924	3,087	2,339	3,116	4,758
	Unit value (per pound)				
France	$0.97	$1.11	$1.27	$1.54	$1.83
Canada	0.73	1.17	1.01	1.05	1.49
Fr Germ	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.47	1.63
Nethlds	0.86	0.73	-	0.80	1.09
U King	0.59	0.70	0.60	0.94	0.93
Japan	5.35	3.84	1.59	2.07	1.14
Italy	-	-	-	3.63	3.59
Hg Kong	0.59	-	0.92	0.97	0.65
All other	0.44	0.57	0.91	0.48	0.60
Average	0.86	1.11	1.20	1.44	1.71

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Sauces

Sauces: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Sauces:			
182.45A	Thin soy	3% ad val.	3% ad val. 3/	35% ad val.
182.46A	Other	7.5% ad val.	4/	35% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), was achieved through a single duty reduction effective Jan. 1, 1980.

4/ Rate not negotiated under the Tokyo round of the MTN.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Sauces are preparations for flavoring soups, stews, meats, fish, vegetables, salads, desserts, and other foods. They are usually in liquid or semiliquid form but may also be of a firm consistency such as "hard" sauce, or they may be in the form of powders, tablets, and wafers to which liquid is added. The dehydrated sauces are often packaged with the vegetables, meats, or other foods with which they are used; for tariff purposes, such packaged sauces are separately dutiable articles.

The sauces included herein are substantially finished food preparations and not mere materials used in the manufacture of sauces, although some complete sauces are sometimes used in the manufacture of other sauces.

The U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Bogle v. Magone (152 U.S. 623), in considering the tariff status of anchovy and bloater paste used as a food or as an appetizer with a cracker, and not used as a condiment, stated as to sauces:

> The word "sauce," as commonly used, designates a condiment, generally but not always in liquid form, eaten as an addition to and together with a dish of food, to give it flavor and make it more palatable; and is not applied to anything which is eaten, alone or with a bit of bread, either for its own sake only, or to stimulate the appetite for other food to be eaten afterwards.

The variety of sauces is almost unlimited and includes, in addition to the named thin soy sauce (TSUS item 182.45), such items as gravy mixes, tartar sauce, Worcestershire sauce, chutney, sweet and sour sauces, catsup, chili sauce, barbecue sauce, spaghetti sauce, mayonnaise, and many salad dressings. Thin soy sauce is produced by a rather involved process of fermentation and hydrolysis of soybeans. It is used primarily as a flavoring for oriental-type dishes and also as an ingredient or base for other sauces, including Worcestershire sauce and other steak sauces. Cooking sherry and cooking wine containing salt (about 1.5 percent salt in the usually marketed products), being unfit for beverage purposes, have been held to be sauces. Catsup (often spelled catchup or ketchup) is a thick sauce of tomatoes seasoned with vinegar, spices, and sugar. Chutney is a hot-tasting or spicy sauce made from various fruits and is ordinarily seasoned with chili, garlic, mustard, and vinegar.

There are various sauces made from fruit which are eaten with desserts or other food, but such fruit dishes as applesauce or cranberry sauce are not sauces as provided for herein, but are classifiable as prepared or preserved fruits in part 9, subpart B, schedule 1, of the TSUS. Other sauces specifically provided for elsewhere are tomato sauce (TSUS item 141.65) and fish sauce (TSUS item 113.01). Thick soy "sauce," a mixture usually composed of about 98 percent molasses with the remainder of sugar, salt, and thin soy sauce, is not a sauce and is classified as a flavored molasses in TSUS item 155.75.

Standards of identity have been established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for catsup, mayonnaise, French dressing, and salad dressing. Imported and domestic products must conform to these standards in order to be labeled as such. Although most imports are similar to their domestically produced counterparts, many imported sauces have no domestically produced equivalent; this is particularly true for many oriental-type sauces.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of sauces has increased in recent years as more highly seasoned and flavored foods have enjoyed increased popularity (table 24). In 1981, consumption amounted to an estimated 5 billion pounds, about one-fourth more than that in 1977. Annual data on U.S. production and consumption are available for some of the most important sauces. Production of catsup was valued at $414.8 million in 1977; in the same year chili sauce and barbecue sauce were valued at $40.7 million and $38.5 million, respectively. The production of mayonnaise and salad dressings totaled $1,292.3 million in 1977, with mayonnaise, spoon-type dressings other than mayonnaise, and pourable dressings, valued at $490.6 million, $433.2 million, and $371.5 million, respectively. The production of sauces for meat (Worcestershire, soy sauce, and so forth) was valued at $170.0 million in 1977.

Sauces are produced throughout the United States. Catsup is manufactured in at least 35 establishments, meat sauces are produced in at least 40 establishments, and mayonnaise is made in at least 57 establishments. Most of the sauce-producing firms also produce other products, but for many firms, the production of sauces is a major source of income.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of sauces increased from 29.5 million pounds, valued at $11.2 million, in 1977 to 47.3 million pounds, valued at $27.5 million, in 1981 (table 25). Most of the growth in imports of sauces was for sauces other than thin soy sauce; in 1981, such sauces amounted to 26.4 million pounds, valued at $20.1 million. Imports of thin soy sauce amounted to 20.9 million pounds, valued at $7.4 million, in 1981. Japan, Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, and Korea are the principal import sources for thin soy sauce. The principal sources of sauces other than thin soy sauce are Switzerland, Mexico, Hong Kong, Japan, Italy, Taiwan, and Spain.

A large part of the imported sauces have been specialty articles which are not directly competitive with the bulk of the U.S. output of sauces. Imports of sauces from Switzerland have included cheese sauces with high unit values, and those from Mexico are largely chili sauce and barbecue sauces. Sauce imports from Hong Kong, Japan, and Taiwan are largely oriental-type sauces. Imports from Italy are believed to be spaghetti sauces and other sauces for use with Italian-type foods. Imports from Spain have been almost entirely cooking wines, principally in bulk shipments.

U.S. exports

The United States is a net exporter of sauces. Total U.S. exports of sauces increased from 57.9 million pounds, valued at $28.5 million, in 1977, to 77.6 million pounds, valued at $40.7 million, in 1981 (table 26). The principal markets for U.S. sauce exports in recent years have been Saudi Arabia, Japan, Mexico, Canada, and Hong Kong. The principal sauces exported in recent years have been mayonnaise, catsup and chili sauces, salad dressings, and steak sauces.

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Table 24.--Sauces: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	4,300,000	57,942	29,466	4,272,000	1
1978	4,540,000	62,886	33,483	4,511,000	1
1979	4,760,000	67,420	39,949	4,733,000	1
1980	5,020,000	72,255	42,208	5,014,000	1
1981	5,280,000	77,643	47,317	5,250,000	1
	Value				
1977	1,553,900	28,506	11,234	2/	2/
1978	2/	31,131	15,749	2/	2/
1979	2/	33,640	19,670	2/	2/
1980	2/	35,811	23,999	2/	2/
1981	2/	40,661	27,496	2/	2/
	Unit value				
1977	36	49	38	-	-
1978	2/	50	47	-	-
1979	2/	50	49	-	-
1980	2/	50	57	-	-
1981	2/	52	58	-	-

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission on the basis of straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 25.--Sauces (TSUS 182.45 and 182.46): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Hg Kong	7,559	9,616	11,211	10,295	13,106
Japan	5,659	6,075	6,796	3,288	9,818
Mexico	3,243	4,939	6,772	5,821	6,323
Switzld	863	1,449	1,488	2,148	1,950
China t	2,307	1,088	2,017	2,278	2,836
China M	1,218	2,116	1,372	2,845	3,816
Thailnd	233	406	380	732	1,048
U King	471	562	712	555	571
All other	7,913	7,231	9,201	9,246	7,850
Total	29,466	33,483	39,949	42,208	47,317
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Hg Kong	2,701	3,537	4,205	4,440	5,800
Japan	1,930	2,687	3,147	4,079	4,868
Mexico	1,628	2,509	3,521	3,758	4,211
Switzld	1,311	2,823	2,924	3,787	3,883
China t	786	552	912	1,191	1,740
China M	240	549	297	720	1,152
Thailnd	122	219	235	490	822
U King	315	448	688	618	779
All other	2,201	2,424	3,740	4,916	4,239
Total	11,234	15,749	19,670	23,999	27,496
	Unit value (per pound)				
Hg Kong	$0.36	$0.37	$0.38	$0.43	$0.44
Japan	0.34	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.50
Mexico	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.65	0.67
Switzld	1.52	1.95	1.97	1.76	1.99
China t	0.34	0.51	0.45	0.52	0.61
China M	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.30
Thailnd	0.52	0.54	0.62	0.67	0.78
U King	0.67	0.80	0.97	1.11	1.37
All other	0.28	0.34	0.41	0.53	0.54
Average	0.38	0.47	0.49	0.57	0.58

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 26.--Sauces: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
S Arab	3,815	7,908	10,091	11,792	12,235
Japan	6,500	7,734	9,314	6,999	9,079
Mexico	5,507	7,651	8,529	8,055	9,837
Canada	13,045	7,262	4,914	6,335	7,419
Hg Kong	4,519	5,514	5,656	7,199	6,682
Singapr	2,099	2,561	2,330	3,286	2,878
U King	700	792	685	828	1,566
N Antil	1,865	2,077	2,635	2,742	3,155
All other	19,892	21,386	23,265	2[illegible],018	24,794
Total	57,942	62,886	67,420	72,255	77,643
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
S Arab	2,079	4,364	4,878	5,127	5,716
Japan	3,249	4,134	4,978	4,767	5,333
Mexico	2,062	2,948	3,754	3,902	5,122
Canada	5,857	3,411	2,264	2,733	3,500
Hg Kong	1,595	1,870	2,048	2,716	3,037
Singapr	878	884	864	1,122	1,384
U King	880	831	1,090	890	1,340
N Antil	823	925	1,202	1,181	1,299
All other	11,083	11,763	12,563	13,374	13,929
Total	28,506	31,131	33,640	35,811	40,661
	Unit value (per pound)				
S Arab	$0.54	$0.55	$0.48	$0.43	$0.47
Japan	0.50	0.53	0.53	0.68	0.59
Mexico	0.37	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.52
Canada	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.47
Hg Kong	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.45
Singapr	0.42	0.35	0.37	0.34	0.48
U King	1.26	1.05	1.59	1.07	0.86
N Antil	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.41
All other	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.56
Average	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Soups and Soup Preparations

Soups and soup preparations: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations:		
182.50	Containing oysters or oyster juice.	3¢ per lb (including wt. of immediate container).	8¢ per lb (including wt. of immediate container).
182.52A	Other	7% ad val.	35% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. These rates were not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Soups are foods made by cooking meat, vegetables, fish, and other ingredients in a liquid such as water or milk. There are many varieties of soup such as chicken noodle, tomato, vegetable, clam chowder, and dozens of other well known or specialty soups. Canned soups are usually in concentrated liquid form but may also be prepared in ready-to-eat form. In addition, some soups are marketed dehydrated. This summary covers all forms of soup and soup preparations including canned condensed, frozen, and ready-to-eat, as well as dehydrated powders, tablets, and cubes; however, stews (with the exception of oyster stew, which is classifiable in TSUS item 182.50) are considered to be edible preparations classifiable in TSUS item 183.05. Clam juice and oyster juice in airtight containers are separately provided for in TSUS items 114.50 and 114.55. Certain products consisting of noodles, flavoring, and other ingredients to which hot water is added in order to make an instant meal, although similar to some soups, have been classified as edible preparations not specially provided for, in TSUS item 183.05.

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U.S. consumption, production, and producers

U.S. consumption is supplied mostly by domestic production, with imports accounting for less than 2 percent of apparent consumption. U.S. production of soups is believed to be in a rising trend and to have exceeded $1.1 billion in 1981 (table 27).

More than 10 establishments, located throughout the country, produce soups. The bulk of the output, however, is produced by a few firms which market well known brands. For most producers, the production of soup is an important, but not sole, source of income. One producer tends to dominate the domestic market for canned soups but faces competition from dehydrated soups.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of soups are increasing and totaled 11.8 million pounds, valued at $20.1 million, in 1981 (table 28). The principal source of U.S. soup imports is Switzerland. Imports from Switzerland are mostly dehydrated soups produced by the largest European manufacturer of such products. Japan is also a supplier of note. Imports are dominant in the U.S. market for dehydrated soups. The small imports of canned condensed soups are mostly specialty products and not directly competitive with the bulk of the domestic output.

U.S. exports

On a quantity basis, the United States is a substantial net exporter of soup, although exports are declining. In 1981, exports amounted to 32.5 million pounds, valued at $15.8 million (table 29). The principal market destinations for U.S. soup exports in recent years have been Hong Kong, Japan, Canada, and Mexico. The exports have consisted mostly of canned condensed soups.

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Table 27.--Soups and soup preparations: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	2/	33,537	7,491	2/	2/
1978	2/	39,561	10,710	2/	2/
1979	2/	36,156	10,097	2/	2/
1980	2/	35,939	10,431	2/	2/
1981	2/	32,516	11,806	2/	2/
			Value		
1977	800,000	12,668	11,929	799,000	1
1978	880,000	17,187	19,609	882,000	2
1979	960,000	16,908	19,438	963,000	2
1980	1,040,000	16,374	19,786	1,043,000	2
1981	1,120,000	15,795	20,103	1,124,000	2
			Unit value		
1977	2/	$0.38	$1.59	-	-
1978	2/	.43	1.83	-	-
1979	2/	.47	1.93	-	-
1980	2/	.46	1.90	-	-
1981	2/	.49	1.70	-	-

1/ Production estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 28--Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations (TSUS 182.50 and 182.52): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Switzld	4,099	6,232	5,400	5,978	6,557
Japan	852	1,238	1,108	1,269	1,402
Mexico	123	163	331	349	741
Venez	695	793	1,071	783	589
Nethlds	24	134	23	178	286
Canada	608	586	800	383	423
China M	130	141	178	315	311
Israel	254	376	348	288	283
All other	706	1,047	837	889	1,214
Total	7,491	10,710	10,097	10,431	11,806
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Switzld	7,651	13,196	12,582	12,616	11,624
Japan	1,316	2,257	2,257	2,557	3,116
Mexico	174	237	338	627	1,414
Venez	1,098	1,563	1,878	979	750
Nethlds	25	237	28	413	450
Canada	433	339	487	400	434
China M	148	143	167	359	391
Israel	300	416	442	421	390
All other	784	1,220	1,210	1,413	1,535
Total	11,929	19,609	19,438	19,786	20,103
	Unit value (per pound)				
Switzld	$1.87	$2.12	$2.33	$2.11	$1.77
Japan	1.54	1.82	2.04	2.01	2.22
Mexico	1.42	1.46	1.17	1.80	1.91
Venez	1.58	1.97	1.75	1.25	1.27
Nethlds	1.05	1.77	1.19	2.32	1.57
Canada	0.71	0.58	0.61	1.05	1.03
China M	1.14	1.01	0.93	1.14	1.26
Israel	1.18	1.11	1.27	1.46	1.38
All other	1.11	1.17	1.45	1.59	1.26
Average	1.59	1.83	1.93	1.90	1.70

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 29.--Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Hg Kong	6,676	5,853	6,794	6,317	6,467
Japan	8,755	8,344	9,755	9,502	5,474
Canada	2,048	2,260	2,458	3,951	2,919
Mexico	2,864	3,695	3,626	4,225	4,795
Bahamas	1,994	1,659	1,213	1,658	2,828
Singapr	1,358	1,724	2,202	1,551	1,931
Panama	1,274	1,002	1,139	662	746
N Antil	1,418	1,113	822	943	962
All other	7,149	13,911	8,146	7,132	6,394
Total	33,537	39,561	36,156	35,939	32,516
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Hg Kong	2,108	1,891	2,215	2,551	2,714
Japan	3,117	3,775	4,371	4,074	2,595
Canada	1,283	1,459	2,082	2,123	1,978
Mexico	754	1,156	1,241	1,522	1,825
Bahamas	528	481	385	536	929
Singapr	417	683	886	648	862
Panama	907	815	985	250	857
N Antil	625	584	602	657	467
All other	2,931	6,343	4,141	4,014	3,567
Total	12,668	17,187	16,908	16,374	15,795
	Unit value (per pound)				
Hg Kong	$0.32	$0.32	$0.33	$0.40	$0.42
Japan	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.47
Canada	0.63	0.65	0.85	0.54	0.68
Mexico	0.26	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.38
Bahamas	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.33
Singapr	0.31	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45
Panama	0.71	0.81	0.87	0.38	1.15
N Antil	0.44	0.53	0.73	0.70	0.49
All other	0.41	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.56
Average	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.49

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Vinegar

Vinegar: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Vinegar:		
182.55	Malt	Free	8¢ per proof gal.
182.58A	Other	3¢ per proof gal	8¢ per proof gal.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. These rates were not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Vinegar is the product resulting from the acetification of certain alcoholic solutions. Vinegar is produced from a wide variety of raw materials. Consumption in the United States is largely limited to cider vinegar (a fermented vinegar) and distilled vinegar (also known as spirit, grain, or white vinegar). On a quantity basis, specialty vinegars such as wine, malt, and rice vinegars are of minor importance in the United States. Cider vinegar is the product of controlled fermentation of apple cider (apple cider is classified in TSUS item 165.15) with subsequent acetification by oxidative enzymes produced by the acetic acid bacteria. It is yellow or brown in color and has an odor resembling apples. Distilled vinegar, made by acetification of diluted distilled alcohol, has little color and does not have the characteristic flavor and odor of fruit or malt vinegars. Malt vinegar, made from barley, is dark amber in color and has a distinctive malt flavor. Wine vinegar is light yellow or red, depending on whether it is made from white or red wine; it has a particularly agreeable aroma and taste and is considered the finest vinegar for table use. Rice vinegar is lower in acetic acid content than other vinegars and is used as a sauce with oriental-type foods. The chemical product, acetic acid (TSUS item 425.70), is not included in this summary.

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Vinegar is primarily consumed as a condiment and in the manufacture of pickles, tomato catsup, and various sauces.

For tariff purposes, the standard of proof of vinegar is 4 percent by weight of acetic acid. Imports are measured and assessed duty on the basis of such proof gallons.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Virtually all U.S. consumption is supplied by domestic production. During 1977-81, U.S. production is estimated to have increased about 7 percent to 168 million gallons (table 30). About 50 establishments produce vinegar or cider as their primary products. Many of these firms are affiliated with firms that have interests in a variety of enterprises. The bulk of vinegar and cider is produced in California, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

U.S. imports

The bulk of U.S. imports of vinegar in recent years has consisted of specialty vinegars, most of which have not been directly competitive with domestic vinegars. During 1977-81, annual U.S. imports of vinegar increased from 473,000 to 970,000 gallons (table 31). In 1981, imports of malt vinegar were less than 2 percent of total vinegar imports. Principal sources of U.S. vinegar imports in recent years have been Japan and France; other suppliers of note are Hong Kong, Italy, and Canada. Imports from Japan have been mostly rice vinegar. Imports from France and Italy have been mostly wine vinegars. The imports of vinegar have been negligible compared with domestic consumption--only 1 percent in 1981.

Many imported vinegars come from unusual sources such as bananas and other fruits. Other imports are malt vinegar, wine vinegar, and rice vinegar, which are not produced in much quantity in the United States. These imported vinegars have distinctive flavors and uses and are for the most part not comparable with domestically produced vinegar.

U.S. exports

The United States is a net exporter of vinegar. During 1977-81, annual exports rose from 798,000 to 2,210,000 gallons (table 32). The principal market for U.S. exports is Canada; Saudi Arabia, Sweden, and Panama are also markets of importance.

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Table 30.--Vinegar: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of gallons; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per gallon)

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	157,300	798	473	157,000	2/
1978	160,100	1,380	696	159,000	2/
1979	162,900	1,090	592	162,000	2/
1980	165,700	1,556	977	165,000	1
1981	168,500	2,210	970	167,000	1
	Value				
1977	98,800	1,350	664	3/	3/
1978	3/	2,222	1,035	3/	3/
1979	3/	2,017	1,197	3/	3/
1980	3/	2,349	1,519	3/	3/
1981	3/	3,033	1,873	3/	3/
	Unit value				
1977	$0.63	$1.69	$1.40	-	-
1978	3/	1.61	1.49	-	-
1979	3/	1.85	2.02	-	-
1980	3/	1.51	1.55	-	-
1981	3/	1.37	1.93	-	-

1/ Production quantity estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission on the basis of straight-line projection of reported data of the U.S. Census of Manufactures.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 31.--Vinegar: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)				
Japan	259	266	285	359	454
France	46	70	101	140	136
Italy	18	46	68	32	51
Hg Kong	38	46	47	80	72
China M	13	25	9	20	23
Spain	6	10	7	7	11
Kor Rep	2	11	7	3	15
Canada	15	139	7	264	120
All other	76	83	61	71	87
Total	473	696	592	977	970
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	301	388	421	496	724
France	104	179	293	404	443
Italy	27	84	192	124	198
Hg Kong	69	77	95	168	153
China M	23	39	23	49	68
Spain	11	22	24	25	50
Kor Rep	6	26	17	12	49
Canada	18	95	11	112	47
All other	105	123	121	129	142
Total	664	1,035	1,197	1,519	1,873
	Unit value (per proof gallon)				
Japan	$1.16	$1.46	$1.48	$1.38	$1.59
France	2.27	2.56	2.90	2.89	3.27
Italy	1.52	1.84	2.82	3.92	3.86
Hg Kong	1.80	1.67	2.01	2.11	2.11
China M	1.78	1.58	2.41	2.40	2.91
Spain	1.89	2.23	3.43	3.37	4.59
Kor Rep	3.02	2.37	2.51	3.47	3.25
Canada	1.22	0.69	1.71	0.42	0.39
All other	1.37	1.49	1.99	1.82	1.62
Average	1.40	1.49	2.02	1.55	1.93

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 32.--Vinegar: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)				
Canada	330	257	284	629	1,113
S Arab	41	234	218	218	306
Sweden	64	93	49	91	93
Arab Em	16	28	55	41	108
Panama	31	72	43	62	82
Dom Rep	40	33	69	28	70
Japan	50	91	64	52	61
Kuwait	30	44	51	31	42
All other	197	529	257	406	336
Total	798	1,380	1,090	1,556	2,210
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	312	276	317	666	843
S Arab	70	413	393	425	688
Sweden	299	251	309	227	257
Arab Em	38	55	92	66	207
Panama	58	131	72	128	178
Dom Rep	72	43	92	55	120
Japan	87	176	108	80	105
Kuwait	55	62	55	66	91
All other	360	815	578	636	545
Total	1,350	2,222	2,017	2,349	3,033
	Unit value (per proof gallon)				
Canada	$0.94	$1.08	$1.11	$1.06	$0.76
S Arab	1.70	1.77	1.80	1.95	2.25
Sweden	4.67	2.71	6.28	2.49	2.75
Arab Em	2.38	1.97	1.68	1.62	1.92
Panama	1.89	1.81	1.68	2.06	2.19
Dom Rep	1.81	1.32	1.33	1.99	1.71
Japan	1.72	1.94	1.70	1.54	1.72
Kuwait	1.82	1.41	1.09	2.17	2.16
All other	1.83	1.54	2.25	1.57	1.62
Average	1.69	1.61	1.85	1.51	1.37

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Wild Rice

Wild rice: U.S. rates of duty

TSUS item No.	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 1/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.70	Wild rice, crude or processed	2.5% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982. This rate was not reduced in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Wild rice is a gourmet food produced principally in the United States and Canada. Wild rice (Zizania aquatica) is not a true rice, but an annual marsh grass which grows wild in shallow, fresh-water lakes and streams from Manitoba to the Atlantic Coast and south to Florida. Two or more harvests are necessary for natural wild rice, since the grains ripen unevenly and must be garnered just before becoming fully ripe, because ripe grains fall into the water. Harvesting of natural wild rice is done from boats or canoes. The stalks of the plant are bent over the boat and hit with sticks so that the grain falls into the boat.

In the 1970's, however, the commercial production of wild rice in paddies was established. In paddy rice production, wild rice is planted and flooded with the water level controlled, which results in a larger portion of the crop maturing at the same time. Paddy wild rice can be be mechanically harvested.

The wild rice kernels are one-half inch to 1 inch in length and are enclosed in a firm hull. When ripe, the kernels are soft and rubbery, and greenish brown in color. Wild rice must be dried immediately after it is harvested to prevent spoilage. The dried kernels are brittle and dark brown or black in color. For human food, the wild rice is processed--roasted or parched, and dehulled. Parching loosens the hulls and gives the grain a roasted flavor. About 2-1/2 pounds of the damp kernels, as harvested, are required to produce 1 pound of dry, hulled, parched grain.

Wild rice is used principally in the stuffing for fowl or as a separate dish served with meat; it is used alone or in mixtures with brown rice. Other minor uses are as a breakfast cereal and in pancake mixes; it is usually a specialty dish or delicacy.

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U.S. consumption, production, and producers

U.S. consumption of wild rice varies widely year to year with fluctuations in production and prices. In recent years, imports have supplied from 10 to 27 percent of consumption. The price of green wild rice varies widely with changes in supply, and the price of the processed product is generally 6 times that of the green wild rice. In recent years, the price of green wild rice has varied from 50 cents per pound to $2 per pound. A large part of the wild rice consumed is mixed with brown rice and sold at lower prices than would be possible for wild rice alone, allowing wild rice packers to stretch the limited supply of wild rice over a greater sales volume.

About 80 percent of all wild rice harvested is produced in northern Minnesota. Harvesting there is regulated by the State Government, and all harvesters of wild rice must be licensed. During 1978 and 1979, the State of Minnesota attempted to deregulate the harvesting of natural wild rice. However, production fell sharply because much wild rice was harvested while too green and was not usable, and the green wild rice harvesting discouraged seeding for natural wild rice in the following year. Hence, licensing was resumed in 1980. Most of the harvesting of natural wild rice is done by Indians. Natural wild rice is produced on from 15,000 to 30,000 acres in Minnesota, depending on water levels. Small amounts are also harvested in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Paddy wild rice produced in Minnesota has increased from 12,000 acres in 1978 to 14,000 acres in 1979, and since 1978, paddy wild rice production has exceeded natural wild rice production. Wild rice is now being grown in paddies in Texas and California.

Production of wild rice fluctuates widely from year to year with changes in weather conditions, in particular, with changes in the water levels of lakes. U.S. wild rice production in 1978 is estimated to have been about 3.4 million pounds, falling to 3.15 million pounds in 1979, but rising to a record 6.25 million pounds in 1980, and then declining to 4.45 million pounds in 1981 (table 33). Domestic production accounts for the bulk of U.S. consumption of wild rice.

The number of processors of wild rice is not known but is believed to be small. There is hand processing of wild rice by Indians, which results in a premium product. Other processing is done in small plants, located principally in Minnesota, which operate seasonally for a few weeks each fall during harvest. Wild rice is the only product produced by most of these processors.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of wild rice are virtually all from Canada (reported imports from other sources are believed to be misclassifications). Imports are mostly green wild rice, imported by U.S. processors, but some imports are processed. During 1977-81, imports fluctuated sharply, ranging from 312,000 pounds in 1978 to 1.8 million pounds in 1977, thereby reflecting the year-to-year variations in both the U.S. and Canadian crops. Imports amounted to 1.4 million pounds in 1981. In Canada, the Crown has title to all lakes and leases lakes for natural wild rice production. Production in Canada has been increasing in recent years.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of wild rice increased from $198,000 in 1978 to $861,000 in 1981. Before 1978, exports of wild rice were not separately reported. Principal export markets for U.S. wild rice have been Switzerland, Belgium, Canada, and West Germany.

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Table 33.--Wild rice: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value per pound)

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	1/	1/	1,834	1/	1/
1978	3,400	131	312	3,580	9
1979	3,150	246	647	3,550	18
1980	6,250	575	1,481	7,160	21
1981	4,450	603	1,417	5,260	27
	Value				
1977	1/	1/	3,220	1/	1/
1978	1/	198	1,245	1/	1/
1979	1/	411	2,249	1/	1/
1980	1/	795	1,582	1/	1/
1981	1/	861	2,629	1/	1/
	Unit value				
1977	1/	1/	$1.76	-	-
1978	1/	$1.51	3.99	-	-
1979	1/	1.67	3.47	-	-
1980	1/	1.38	1.07	-	-
1981	1/	1.43	1.85	-	-

1/ Not available.

Source: Production and imports estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission based on data supplied by trade sources; exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Wheat Gluten

Wheat gluten: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty 3/	Present col. 2 rate of duty
	Edible preparations not specially provided for:			
182.96A	Wheat gluten----------	9.3% ad val.	8% ad val.	20% ad val.

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), to be achieved through 8 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1987.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

Wheat gluten is a light tan powder which contains from 75 to 82 percent protein. It is produced by washing the dough made from a residual grade of wheat flour, known as second clear, with water. The washing process separates the starch (a coproduct) from the gluten. If the gluten is dried at a relatively low temperature, it retains its natural elasticity and water-absorbing properties and is known as vital wheat gluten; devitalized wheat gluten is dried at higher temperatures, and has lost these properties. Wheat gluten for animal-feed use (TSUS item 184.58) is not included herein.

Vital wheat gluten is used principally by the baking industry, cereal breakfast food manufacturers, and the flour-milling industry. The addition of vital wheat gluten to flour improves the baking quality by giving the baked goods a light, springy, finely textured quality and a longer shelf life. Devitalized wheat gluten is used principally as a protein supplement in food products; it is also used to a limited extent as a raw material in the manufacture of monosodium glutamate.

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Customs treatment

TSUS item 182.96, wheat gluten, was established January 1, 1976, when GSP duty-free treatment was established for wheat gluten. Wheat gluten had been previously classified in TSUSA item 182.9520 as an edible preparation not specially provided for. At that time, the rate of duty in column 1 was 10 percent ad valorem, and in column 2, 20 percent ad valorem. In 1982, the column 1 rate of duty was reduced to 9.3 percent ad valorem. In the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations, the rate of duty on wheat gluten in TSUS item 182.96 was reduced in eight stages from 10 percent ad valorem to 8 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1987. At the same time, the negotiations provided for the establishment of TSUS item 184.58, wheat gluten for animal feed use, with duty reductions in eight stages from 10 percent ad valorem to 4 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1987.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of wheat gluten averaged nearly 80 million pounds annually during 1977-81. Domestic production has supplied less than 40 percent of domestic wheat gluten consumption in recent years.

The annual production of wheat gluten is believed to have averaged about 30 million pounds annually during 1977-81 (table 34). U.S. wheat gluten production increased sharply in the 1960's and 1970's compared with that in the 1950's because of an amendment in 1959 to the Food and Drug Administration's standard of identity for bakery products, which allowed the use of wheat gluten, up to specific limits, in making rolls, buns, and raisin bread. In 1964, a similar amendment extended the use of wheat gluten to white bread, enriched bread, and whole wheat bread in loaf form. Prior to these amendments, the use of wheat gluten in these products was not permitted. However, the increase in wheat gluten production peaked in about 1973 at 42 million pounds. U.S. production of wheat gluten is aimed at producing wheat gluten, while most foreign production is aimed at producing wheat starch. Hence, wheat starch produced in the United States tends to be a byproduct which must compete with abundantly produced corn starch, but in foreign countries, wheat gluten is the byproduct which has difficulty finding a market.

Approximately five domestic producers of wheat gluten are located in Michigan, Colorado, Kansas, Minnnesota, and Ohio. The production of wheat gluten and wheat starch is not the principal source of income for domestic producers which generally have diversified operations. The producers of wheat gluten sell directly to bakers, cereal breakfast food manufacturers, other food processors, distributors of bakers' supplies, and flour mills.

U.S. imports and exports

U.S. imports of wheat gluten supplied over 60 percent of domestic consumption during 1977-81. Imports fluctuated during this period without any clear trend and totaled 45.4 million pounds, valued at $22.1 million, in 1981 (table 35). However, the import figures for 1977-79 include small quantities of wheat gluten for animal-feed use. Imported wheat gluten in TSUS item 182.96 is believed to be virtually all vital wheat gluten and usually contains about 80 percent protein. The principal sources of wheat gluten imports have been Australia and Canada. Imports compete directly with domestic output.

U.S. exports of wheat gluten are not separately reported but are believed to be negligible. Exports from Canada and Australia provide substantial competition.

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Table 34.--Wheat gluten: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production 1/	Exports 2/	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1977	30,000	0	3/ 52,811	83,000	64
1978	30,000	0	3/ 51,648	82,000	63
1979	30,000	0	3/ 52,853	83,000	64
1980	30,000	0	45,804	76,000	60
1981	30,000	0	45,350	75,000	60
			Value		
1977	4/	-	3/ 23,242	4/	4/
1978	4/	-	3/ 19,716	4/	4/
1979	4/	-	3/ 21,392	4/	4/
1980	4/	-	22,607	4/	4/
1981	4/	-	22,146	4/	4/
			Unit value		
1977	4/	-	3/ 44	-	-
1978	4/	-	3/ 38	-	-
1979	4/	-	3/ 40	-	-
1980	4/	-	49	-	-
1981	4/	-	49	-	-

1/ Production estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Not separately reported, but believed to be negligible or nil.

3/ Includes wheat gluten for use as animal feed.

4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 35.--Wheat gluten (182.96): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Austral	28,006	30,758	28,294	30,177	31,701
Canada	15,373	12,960	18,155	12,554	11,569
Hungary	967	309	193	1,271	1,072
Romania	525	474	515	569	436
Austria	142	290	385	120	240
China t	100	108	143	158	132
Czecho	409	417	44	40	159
Phil R	1	0	2	18	28
All other	7,288	6,332	5,122	898	13
Total	52,811	51,648	52,853	45,804	45,350
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Austral	11,665	10,892	10,906	14,249	14,455
Canada	7,983	5,695	7,984	6,982	6,678
Hungary	222	115	63	494	487
Romania	173	169	180	239	209
Austria	62	104	134	64	103
China t	60	66	96	112	101
Czecho	139	122	12	18	75
Phil R	1	-	2	11	19
All other	2,937	2,553	2,015	438	19
Total	23,242	19,716	21,392	22,607	22,146
	Unit value (per pound)				
Austral	$0.42	$0.35	$0.39	$0.47	$0.46
Canada	0.52	0.44	0.44	0.56	0.58
Hungary	0.23	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.45
Romania	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.42	0.48
Austria	0.44	0.36	0.35	0.54	0.43
China t	0.60	0.61	0.67	0.71	0.77
Czecho	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.45	0.47
Phil R	0.92	-	1.02	0.64	0.69
All other	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.49	1.50
Average	0.44	0.38	0.40	0.49	0.49

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports during 1977-79 include wheat gluten for use in animal feed.

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Edible Preparations Not Specially Provided For

Edible preparations not specially provided for: U.S. rates of duty, present and negotiated

TSUS item No. 1/	Description	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated col. 1 rate of duty	Present col. 2 rate of duty
182.33	Grass jelly----------	5% ad val.	5% ad val. 3/	20% ad val.
182.49A	Shrimp chips----------	7.8% ad val	4% ad val. 4/	20% ad val.
182.53	Spring rolls and stuffed steamed bread dumplings.	5% ad val.	5% ad val. 3/	20% ad val.
182.60	Watermelon seeds, prepared or preserved.	5% ad val.	5% ad val. 3/	20% ad val.
	Edible preparations not specially provided for (including prepared meals individually packaged):			
182.90A	Of gelatin----------	6% ad val.	5/	25% ad val.
	Other:			
182.92	Containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat and not packaged for retail sale.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val. 4/	20% ad val.
	Other:			
	(Wheat gluten)			
	Other:			
183.00	Subject to quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.	10% ad val.	5/	20% ad val.
183.01	Pancake flour and other flour mixes; refrigerated (including frozen) doughs.	10% ad val.	5/	20% ad val.
183.05A	Other----------	10% ad val.	5/	20% ad val.

See footnotes on p. 78.

Footnotes for table

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective Jan. 1, 1982.

3/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), to be achieved through 2 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1981.

4/ Final rate negotiated under the Tokyo round of the MTN, to be achieved through 8 annual staged duty reductions effective Jan. 1, 1987.

5/ Rate not negotiated under the Tokyo round of the MTN.

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) in app. A. App. A also contains a table showing the pre-MTN rates of duty and the MTN staged rates of duty. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in production, export, and other import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

Description and uses

This summary includes all edible preparations not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Schedules of the United States in TSUS items 182.90 through 183.05, except wheat gluten of TSUS item 182.96. In addition, this summary covers grass jelly (TSUS item 182.33), shrimp chips (TSUS item 182.49), spring rolls and stuffed steamed bread dumplings (TSUS item 182.53), and watermelon seeds, prepared or preserved (TSUS item 182.60); these TSUS provisions were created, effective January 1, 1980, as a result of the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiation. The term "edible preparations" in TSUS items 182.90 through 183.05 embraces only articles prepared and chiefly used as a human food or as an ingredient in such food, but the term does not include any substance provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2E thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Grass jelly is provided for in TSUS item 182.33. This product is an oriental food specialty consisting of jelly grass, starch, and water. Jelly grass is believed to be a form of seaweed. Grass jelly is generally served in the form of small cubes in mixtures of fruit and sauce as an oriental dessert dish.

TSUS item 182.49 provides for shrimp chips, which for the most part are articles shaped like very thick potato chips containing shrimp and which are deep fat fried to make an oriental food specialty. However, the creation of TSUS item 182.49 on January 1, 1980, resulted in certain articles in the form of chips, containing shrimp, which had been classified as baked articles under TSUS item 182.20 being provided for, eo nomine, as shrimp chips in item 182.49 at an increased rate of duty.

Spring rolls and stuffed steamed bread dumplings are an oriental food specialty provided for in TSUS item 182.53. These articles are similar to bread dough, which, instead of being prepared by baking, are prepared by steaming. The description "spring rolls" has caused some difficulty in product classification, since although the product is common to several oriental countries, the name by which it is called varies from country to country.

Watermelon seeds, prepared and preserved, of TSUS item 182.60, are watermelon seeds prepared for human consumption similar to the way sunflower seeds and nuts are prepared. This product is also an oriental food specialty.

Edible preparations in chief value of gelatin (TSUS item 182.90) are principally dessert powders which are dissolved in water before being chilled and served. Most of the gelatin dessert powders contain a fruit flavoring, but some unflavored gelatin powder preparations are also used for food. Edible gelatin as such is provided for under TSUS items 455.16, 455.18, and 455.20.

TSUS item 182.92 covers edible preparations containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat and not packaged for retail sale. The principal products imported under this description are butterfat-sugar mixtures used to replace part of the cream in the manufacture of ice cream. They are solids at room temperatures but become thick oily liquids at higher temperatures. Butterfat-sugar mixtures, which usually contain about 44 percent butterfat and 56 percent sugar, are not produced in the United States for commercial sale. As articles of commerce, they are supplied entirely by imports.

TSUS item 183.00 provides for other edible preparations containing dairy ingredients which are subject to quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

TSUSA item 183.0030 covers articles provided for in TSUS item 950.16, articles containing chocolate provided for in TSUS item 183.00, containing 5.5 percent or less by weight of butterfat (except articles for consumption at retail as candy or confection). These articles, known as low-fat chocolate crumb, would only include such articles which fail to meet U.S. Customs definitions for chocolate provided for in TSUS item 156.30, because the mixture of ingredients is not appropriate for a chocolate product.

TSUSA item 183.0040 covers articles provided for in TSUS item 950.19, dried milk which contains not over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat and which is mixed with other ingredients, including but not limited to sugar, if such mixtures contain over 16 percent milk solids by weight, provided for in TSUS items 183.00 and 493.14. Such dried milk mixtures have a zero quota and are not actually imported.

TSUSA item 183.0060 covers articles provided for in TSUS item 950.23, articles containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat, the butterfat of which is commercially extractable, or which are capable of being used for any edible purpose, and classifiable for tariff purposes in TSUS item 182.92 or 183.00. The articles imported under this description are largely butterfat-sugar mixtures whose formulas were reconstituted to avoid the quotas applicable to butterfat-sugar mixtures of TSUS item 182.92.

TSUS item 183.01 covers edible preparations in the form of pancake flour and other flour mixtures and refrigerated (including frozen) doughs. Pancake flour and other flour mixes embrace a grouping of convenience products which, with the addition of simple ingredients such as water, milk, or eggs, become doughs for the preparation of pancakes, waffles, cakes, cookies, and pie crusts. Refrigerated (including frozen) doughs cover doughs for the making of similar products, but only if such doughs have not been previously cooked.

TSUS item 183.05 covers all other edible preparations not specially provided for. The coverage of this provision is very broad. Included are prepared meals individually packaged and products which are processed beyond the coverage of other provisions in the TSUS. Products which are mixtures of ingredients from various groups such as dairy products, meat products, fish products, cereal products, fruit and vegetable products, and sugar and cocoa products, often fall under this provision. Snack foods such as potato chips, corn chips, cheese curls, and so forth are important articles covered by this description. Many nationality foods, in particular, oriental specialties, have been classified under this provision. Most of the products imported under this description are not competitive with domestically produced products.

Customs treatment

Imports of certain edible preparations containing dairy ingredients are subject to restrictions imposed under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The restrictions, in the form of annual import quotas, allocated by countries of origin, are provided for in items 950.16, 950.19, 950.22, and 950.23 of the appendix to the TSUS and are shown in appendix A to this summary. The import restrictions are designed to protect the Department of Agriculture's price-support program for milk.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of grass jelly, shrimp chips, spring rolls, and prepared or preserved watermelon seeds is mostly supplied by imports, although for spring rolls, it is believed there may also be some domestic production for commercial shipment. These articles are oriental food specialties and are sold primarily to persons of oriental extraction.

U.S. consumption of gelatin desserts is approximately equal to production. Shipments reported in the Census of Manufactures amounted to 215.5 million pounds, valued at $180.6 million, in 1977, compared with 223.1 million pounds, valued at $115.6 million, in 1972. The number of producers is small, with two major firms predominating. The largest firms produce a large line of gelatin dessert products as well as many other food products.

U.S. consumption of edible preparations subject to section 22 quotas in TSUS items 182.92 and 183.00 is limited to imports. There are no domestic producers of these products for commercial shipment. Imports compete, however, with milk, cream, nonfat dry milk, and butterfat of the domestic dairy industry.

U.S. production of edible preparations not specially provided for (TSUS items 183.01 and 183.05) is estimated to have been about $10 billion in 1977 (table 36). Domestic production provides the bulk of U.S. consumption of these articles. There are many producers of these products, but as is typical of the U.S. processed-food industry, in recent years, large multiproduct food conglomerates have tended to be a dominant factor in the market for most of these articles.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of edible preparations of gelatin have been increasing in recent years, from $961,000 in 1977 to $1.3 million in 1981. However, imports are still small in relation to U.S. production.

The value of U.S. imports of all other edible preparations not specially provided for increased from $31.7 million in 1977 to $71.1 million in 1981 (table 37). Principal sources of imports of these products in recent years have been Japan, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Taiwan.

Imports of edible preparations subject to section 22 quotas in TSUS items 182.92 and 183.00 have varied in recent years because some of the quotas may be filled under alternative TSUS items. Such imports averaged 2.4 million pounds, valued at $1.3 million, annually during 1977-81 (table 38). Australia is the principal source of these products.

Imports of pancake flour mixes and other flour mixes and refrigerated (including frozen) doughs were 13.8 millon pounds, valued at $3.0 million, in 1978, and increased to 17.4 million pounds, valued at $4.4 million, in 1980. In 1981, they amounted to 12.1 million pounds, valued at $3.3 million (table 39).

In 1980-81, U.S. imports of grass jelly averaged $235,000, imports of shrimp chips averaged $557,000, imports of spring rolls averaged $380,000 and imports of prepared or preserved watermelon seeds averaged $154,000. All these products were primarily imported from oriental countries. Import data for earlier years are not available.

U.S. exports

During 1978-81, U.S. exports of edible preparations covered herein increased in value from $254 million to $410 million (table 40). Because of the change in the format of Schedule B for reporting exports, the figures for exports in earlier years are not comparable. In recent years, the leading markets for U.S. exports have been Venezuela and Canada, followed by Saudi Arabia, the Philippines, and Japan. One of the important export products which has shown export growth in recent years is processed soybean products used as meat extenders and substitutes.

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Table 36.--Edible preparations not specially provided for: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1977	1/	1/	63,486	1/	1/
1978	1/	634,981	77,090	1/	1/
1979	1/	771,000	75,407	1/	1/
1980	1/	791,792	87,080	1/	1/
1981	1/	730,466	98,910	1/	1/
	Value				
1977	10,000,000	1/	31,651	1/	1/
1978	1/	253,776	39,005	1/	1/
1979	1/	312,134	42,717	1/	1/
1980	1/	352,021	52,338	1/	1/
1981	1/	410,093	71,148	1/	1/
	Unit value				
1977	1/	1/	49	-	-
1978	1/	40	51	-	-
1979	1/	40	56	-	-
1980	1/	44	60	-	-
1981	1/	56	72	-	-

1/ Not available.

Source: Production estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 37.--Edible preparations not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan	12,966	10,812	9,910	9,773	11,822
Canada	7,240	19,215	18,594	27,273	21,878
Dom Rep	13,063	15,851	12,030	17,935	22,280
Mexico	8,100	5,733	8,689	4,061	8,134
China t	4,009	4,149	4,806	7,026	7,354
Hg Kong	664	960	2,314	2,017	2,090
Switzld	498	865	1,102	1,071	1,368
Thailnd	401	537	609	1,042	2,741
All other	16,545	18,968	17,353	16,876	21,242
Total	63,486	77,090	75,407	87,080	98,910
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	10,048	10,336	9,500	10,181	14,800
Canada	2,234	4,214	4,787	8,806	11,653
Dom Rep	4,369	4,675	3,723	5,262	7,245
Mexico	1,924	1,892	3,270	2,281	6,272
China t	2,020	2,202	2,643	4,365	5,331
Hg Kong	626	966	2,738	3,127	3,090
Switzld	685	1,404	2,145	1,754	2,284
Thailnd	286	343	442	835	2,227
All other	9,459	12,973	13,470	15,727	18,245
Total	31,651	39,005	42,717	52,338	71,148
	Unit value (per pound)				
Japan	$0.77	$0.96	$0.96	$1.04	$1.25
Canada	0.31	0.22	0.26	0.32	0.53
Dom Rep	0.33	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.33
Mexico	0.24	0.33	0.38	0.56	0.77
China t	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.72
Hg Kong	0.94	1.01	1.18	1.55	1.48
Switzld	1.37	1.62	1.95	1.64	1.67
Thailnd	0.71	0.64	0.73	0.80	0.81
All other	0.57	0.68	0.78	0.93	0.86
Average	0.50	0.51	0.57	0.60	0.72

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 38.--Edible preparations not specially provided for, subject to quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended (TSUS 182.92, 183.00, 950.16, 950.19, 950.22, and 950.23): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Austral	2,050	2,354	2,468	2,202	1,201
Switzld	6	0	0	0	32
Mexico	0	0	0	4	4
Japan	19	1/	0	1/	3
Sweden	0	0	0	2	2
India	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	345	641	77	344	1
Canada	5	0	0	9	0
All other	218	8	0	0	0
Total	2,642	3,004	2,545	2,562	1,243
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Austral	809	1,179	1,277	1,300	963
Switzld	4	-	-	-	101
Mexico	-	-	-	3	5
Japan	9	2/	-	4	2
Sweden	-	-	-	2	1
India	-	-	-	-	1
Belgium	154	328	41	208	1
Canada	2	-	-	7	-
All other	97	4	-	-	-
Total	1,075	1,512	1,313	1,524	1,073
	Unit value (per pound)				
Austral	$0.39	$0.50	$0.52	$0.59	$0.80
Switzld	0.77	-	-	-	3.21
Mexico	-	-	-	0.73	1.16
Japan	0.48	2.18	-	9.23	0.78
Sweden	-	-	-	1.00	0.50
India	-	-	-	-	1.01
Belgium	0.45	0.51	0.53	0.60	1.43
Canada	0.33	-	-	0.75	-
All other	0.45	0.51	-	-	-
Average	0.41	0.50	0.52	0.59	0.86

1/ Less than 500 pounds
2/ Less than $500.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 39.--Pancake flour and other flour mixes; refrigerated (including frozen) doughs (TSUS 183.01): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	0	13,121	11,175	16,643	10,406
Phil R	0	224	350	387	957
Japan	0	26	65	102	562
Fr Germ	0	431	285	91	50
Hg Kong	0	4	82	3	34
Mexico	0	0	10	7	29
Switzld	0	0	1	1	9
Nethlds	0	0	1/	2	11
All other	0	32	97	163	44
Total	0	13,839	12,065	17,400	12,104
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	-	2,433	2,666	3,871	2,187
Phil R	-	89	172	240	565
Japan	-	20	33	68	379
Fr Germ	-	429	332	131	54
Hg Kong	-	4	137	2	26
Mexico	-	-	6	4	18
Switzld	-	-	1	2	14
Nethlds	-	-	2/	1	7
All other	-	19	63	96	30
Total	-	2,993	3,410	4,416	3,281
	Unit value (per pound)				
Canada	-	$0.19	$0.24	$0.23	$0.21
Phil R	-	0.40	0.49	0.62	0.59
Japan	-	0.74	0.50	0.66	0.67
Fr Germ	-	1.00	1.17	1.44	1.08
Hg Kong	-	0.96	1.68	0.80	0.74
Mexico	-	-	0.56	0.58	0.62
Switzld	-	-	1.10	1.41	1.47
Nethlds	-	-	2.24	0.51	0.67
All other	-	0.58	0.65	0.59	0.69
Average	-	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.27

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Less than $500.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table40.--Edible preparations not specially provided for: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1977-81

Market	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Venez		4,176	5,071	10,116	11,170
Canada		51,568	48,300	59,041	63,474
S Arab		12,835	22,422	24,951	23,118
Phil R		49,153	74,333	88,349	54,713
Japan		19,914	13,531	15,983	18,211
India		85,686	80,837	75,813	90,830
Hg Kong		3,254	4,283	5,757	5,800
Egypt		32,477	47,556	30,106	37,174
All other		375,918	474,666	481,675	425,976
Total		634,981	771,000	791,792	730,466
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Venez		22,929	33,260	22,743	46,170
Canada		26,444	25,150	31,716	35,234
S Arab		12,525	17,724	17,886	20,738
Phil R		10,638	13,361	19,063	19,983
Japan		13,483	10,961	15,087	17,023
India		13,455	12,085	11,747	15,733
Hg Kong		3,283	3,621	7,579	11,083
Egypt		4,928	7,752	6,527	10,170
All other		146,091	188,221	219,673	233,960
Total		253,776	312,134	352,021	410,093
	Unit value (per pound)				
Venez		$5.49	$6.56	$2.25	$4.13
Canada		0.51	0.52	0.54	0.56
S Arab		0.98	0.79	0.72	0.90
Phil R		0.22	0.18	0.22	0.37
Japan		0.68	0.81	0.94	0.93
India		0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17
Hg Kong		1.01	0.85	1.32	1.91
Egypt		0.15	0.16	0.22	0.27
All other		0.39	0.40	0.46	0.55
Average		0.40	0.40	0.44	0.56

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports were not reported on a comparable basis prior to 1978.

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APPENDIX A

Selected Portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1982) and Staged Rates of Duty

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Explanation of the rates of duty applicable to edible preparations, as shown in this appendix

The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates, and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUSA. 1/ However, such rates would not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or under the "LDDC" rate of duty column.

The rates of duty in rate of duty column "LDDC" are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging of duty reductions) and are applicable to products of the least developed developing countries designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUSA which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. If no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for a particular item, the rate of duty provided in column numbered 1 applies.

The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

The GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of November 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until January 4, 1985. The GSP provides for duty-free treatment of eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. Eligible articles are identified in the column entitled "GSP" with an "A" or "A*." The designation "A" means that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP, and "A*" indicates that certain developing countries, specified in general headnote 3(c) of the TSUSA, are not eligible.

1/ The only Communist countries currently eligible for MFN treatment are Hungary, the Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Subpart B. - Edible Preparations				
			Subpart B headnotes:				
			1. This subpart covers preparations fit for human consumption not provided for elsewhere in schedule 1.				
			2. The standard of proof of vinegar is 4 percent by weight of acetic acid.				
			3. The term "edible preparations" in items 182.90, 182.92, 182.96, 183.00, 183.01, and 183.05 embraces only substances prepared and chiefly used as a human food or as an ingredient in such food, but such term does not include any substance provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2E thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof).				
A	182.05	00	Antipasto	Lb.	5% ad val.		30% ad val.
			Hails, hash, pastes, puddings, and similar forms, all the foregoing of vegetables or of vegetables and meat, or fish (including shellfish), or both:				
A	182.10	00	Corned beef hash	Lb.	10% ad val.		35% ad val.
A	182.11	00	Other	X	8% ad val.		35% ad val.
A	182.15	00	Bean cake, bean stick, miso, and similar products	Lb.	7% ad val.		35% ad val.
A	182.20	00	Biscuits, cake, cakes, wafers, and similar baked products, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and whether or not containing chocolate, fruit, nuts, or confectionary	Lb.	1.9% ad val.	Free	30% ad val.
	182.25		Bread made with the use of yeast as the leavening substance		Free		Free
		20	Hard crisp rye bread	Lb.			
		50	Other bread in loaf or roll form	Lb.			
		60	Other	Lb.			
A	182.30	00	Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling	Lb.	2.5% ad val.		20% ad val.
A	182.32	00	Chewing gum	Lb.	5% ad val.		20% ad val.
	182.33	00	Grass jelly	Lb.	5% ad val.		20% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes:				
A	182.35	00	Not containing egg or egg products	Lb.	0.31¢ per lb.	Free	1¢ per lb.
A	182.36	00	Containing egg or egg products	Lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	Free	3¢ per lb.
A	182.40	00	Non-alcoholic preparations of yeast extract (other than sauces) for flavoring or seasoning food	Lb.	5% ad val.		20% ad val.
			Sauces:				
A	182.43	00	Thin soy	Lb.	3% ad val.		35% ad val.
A	182.44	00	Other	Lb.	7.5% ad val.		35% ad val.
	182.48	00	Seaweeds and other marine plants prepared for use as human food or as an ingredient in such food	Lb.	Free		Free
A	182.49	00	Shrimp chips	Lb.	7.8% ad val.		20% ad val.
			Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations:				
	182.50	00	Containing oysters or oyster juice	Lb.	3¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)		8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
A	182.52	00	Other	Lb.	7% ad val.		35% ad val.
	182.53	00	Spring rolls and stuffed steamed bread dumplings	Lb.	5% ad val.		20% ad val.
			Vinegar:				
	182.55	00	Malt	Pf. gal.	Free		8¢ per proof gal.
A	182.58	00	Other	Pf. gal.	3¢ per proof gal.		8¢ per proof gal.
	182.60	00	Watermelon seeds, prepared or preserved	Lb.	5% ad val.		20% ad val.
	182.70	00	Wild rice, crude or processed	Lb.	2.5% ad val.		10% ad val.
			Edible preparations not specially provided for (including prepared meals individually packaged):				
A	182.90	00	Of gelatin	X.	6% ad val.		25% ad val.
	182.92	00	Other: Containing over 5.3 percent by weight of butterfat and not packaged for retail sale 1/	Lb.	10.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
A	182.96	00	Other: Wheat gluten	Lb.	9.3% ad val.	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
	183.00		Other 2/: Subject to quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended				
		30	Provided for in item 950.16	Lb.	10% ad val.		20% ad val.
		40	Provided for in item 950.19	Lb.			
		60	Provided for in item 950.23	Lb.			
	183.01	00	Pancake flour and other flour mixes; refrigerated (including frozen) doughs	Lb.	10% ad val.		20% ad val.
A	183.05	00	Other	Lb.	10% ad val.		20% ad val.

1/ Imports of certain articles are subject to additional import restrictions. See items 950.22 and 950.23 in part 3, Appendix to Tariff Schedules.
2/ Imports of certain dry milk mixtures are subject to additional import restrictions. See item 950.19 in part 3, Appendix to Tariff Schedules.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(a).

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Quota Quantity (in pounds)	Metric Equivalent (in kilograms)
		Whenever, in any 12-month period, etc. (con.):			
950.11	1/	Malted milk, and articles of milk or cream (provided for in item 118.30)	1/	6,000	2,721
950.15	1/	Chocolate provided for in item 156.30 containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat (except articles for consumption at retail as candy or confection):			
		Ireland	1/	9,450,000	4,286,491
		United Kingdom	1/	7,450,000	3,379,297
		Netherlands	1/	100,000	45,359
		Australia	1/	4,409,200	2,000,000
		New Zealand	1/	2	1
		Other	1/	None	None
950.16	1/	Chocolate provided for in item 156.30 and articles containing chocolate provided for in item 183.00, containing 5.5 percent or less by weight of butterfat (except articles for consumption at retail as candy or confection):			
		United Kingdom	1/	930,000	421,845
		Ireland	1/	3,750,000	1,700,988
		New Zealand	1/	2	1
		Other	1/	None	None
				Quota Quanity (in pounds)	
950.17	1/	Animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives, classified under item 184.80, subpart C, part 15, schedule 1:			
		Ireland	1/	12,060,000	
		United Kingdom	1/	185,000	
		New Zealand	1/	3,930,000	
		Australia	1/	125,000	
		Other	1/	None	

1/ See Appendix statistical headnote 2.

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APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES
Part 3. - Additional Import Restrictions Proclaimed Pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Quota Quantity
		Whenever, in any 12-month period, etc. (con.):		
950.18	1/	Ice cream, as provided for in item 118.25 of part 4, subpart D, schedule 1:		
		Belgium	1/	243,650 gallons
		New Zealand	1/	155,680 gallons
		Denmark	1/	3,450 gallons
		Netherlands	1/	27,600 gallons
		Jamaica	1/	950 gallons
		Other	1/	None
950.19	1/	Dried milk (described in items 115.45, 115.50, 115.55, and 118.05) which contains not over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat and which is mixed with other ingredients, including but not limited to sugar, if such mixtures contain over 16 percent milk solids by weight, are capable of being further processed or mixed with similar or other ingredients and are not prepared for marketing to the retail consumers in the identical form and package in which imported; all the foregoing mixtures provided for in items 183.00 and 493.14, except articles within the scope of other import restrictions provided for in this part	1/	None
		Articles containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat, the butterfat of which is commercially extractable, or which are capable of being used for any edible purpose (except articles provided for in subparts A, B, C or item 118.30, of part 4, schedule 1, and except articles which are not suitable for use as ingredients in the commercial production of edible articles):		
950.22	1/	Over 45 percent by weight of butterfat	1/	None
950.23	1/	Over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat and classifiable for tariff purposes under item 182.92 or 183.00:		
		Australia	1/	2,240,000 pounds
		Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)	1/	340,000 pounds
		Other	1/	None
950.60		[Deleted, see headnote 3(c)).]		

1/ See Appendix statistical headnote 2.

Edible preparations: Pre-MTN rates and staged rate modifications, 1980-87

TSUS item No.	Pre-MTN col. 1 rates of: duty 1/	Rates of duty 2/ effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 1--							
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
182.11	17%	14%	11%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
182.15	14%	11%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
182.20	3%	2.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	Free.
182.33	10%	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
182.35	0.5¢ /lb	0.44¢ /lb	0.37¢ /lb	0.31¢ /lb	0.25¢ /lb	0.19¢ /lb	0.12¢ /lb	0.06¢ /lb	Free.
182.36	0.7¢ /lb	0.6¢ /lb	0.5¢ /lb	0.4¢ /lb	0.3¢ /lb	0.2¢ /lb	0.1¢ /lb	0.1¢ /lb	Free.
182.45	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
182.49	10%	9.3%	8.5%	7.8%	7%	6.3%	5.5%	4.8%	4%
182.53	10%	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
182.60	10%	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
182.92	20%	19.5%	19%	18.5%	18%	17.5%	17%	16.5%	16%
182.96	10%	9.8%	9.5%	9.3%	9%	8.8%	8.5%	8.3%	8%

1/ Rate effective prior to Jan. 1, 1980.

2/ The symbol "%" indicates "percent ad valorem" and the symbol "/" indicates "per stated unit of quantity."

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APPENDIX B

Concordance of TSUS Numbers, Schedule B Numbers, SIC Numbers, and CCCN Numbers

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Edible preparations: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers included in this commodity group

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No.	SITC No.	CCCN No.
182.05	182.9760 (pt.) 182.9770 (pt.) 182.9780 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
182.10	182.1200 (pt.)	2013 (pt.)	014	21.07
182.11	182.1200 (pt.)	2013 (pt.)	014	21.07
182.15	182.9760 (pt.) 182.9770 (pt.) 182.9780 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
182.20	182.2020 182.2040	2051 (pt.) 2052	048	19.07 19.08
182.25	182.2500	2051 (pt.)	048	19.07
182.30	182.3120 182.3140 182.3160	2043	048	19.05
182.32	182.3200	2067	062	17.04
182.33	182.9760 (pt.) 182.9770 (pt.) 182.9780 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
182.35	182.3800 (pt.)	2098 (pt.)	048	19.03
182.36	182.3800 (pt.)	2098 (pt.)	048	19.03
182.40	182.9760 (pt.) 182.9770 (pt.) 182.9780 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.06
182.45	182.4410	2035 (pt.)	098	21.04
182.46	182.4420 182.4430 182.4440 182.4450	2033 (pt.) 2035 (pt.)	098	21.04
182.49	182.9760 (pt.) 182.9770 (pt.) 182.9780 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Edible preparations: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers included in this commodity group--Continued

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No.	SITC No.	CCCN No.
182.50	182.5120 (pt.)	2091 (pt.)	098	21.05
	182.5140 (pt.)	2092 (pt.)		
182.52	182.5120 (pt.)	2032 (pt.)	098	21.05
	182.5140 (pt.)	2034 (pt.)		
		2038 (pt.)		
		2091 (pt.)		
		2092 (pt.)		
182.53	182.9760 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			
182.55	182.5600 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	22.10
182.58	182.5600 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	22.10
182.60	182.9760 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			
182.70	182.7000	0849 (pt.)	098	21.07
		2099 (pt.)		
182.90	182.9760 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)	098	21.07
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			
182.92	182.3735 (pt.)	2023 (pt.)	098	21.07
	182.9760 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)		
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			
182.96	182.9760 (pt.)	2046 (pt.)	592	11.09
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			
183.00	182.3735 (pt.)	2023 (pt.)	098	21.07
	182.9760 (pt.)	2066 (pt.)		
	182.9770 (pt.)	2099 (pt.)		
	182.9780 (pt.)			
183.01	182.9705	2045 (pt.)	048	19.02
		2099 (pt.)		

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Edible preparations: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers included in this commodity group--Continued

TSUS item No.	Schedule B No.	SIC No.	SITC No.	CCCN No.
183.05	182.9420	2013 (pt.)	098	18.06
	182.9440	2017 (pt.)		19.02
	182.9710	2023 (pt.)		21.04
	182.9715	2032 (pt.)		21.05
	182.9720	2033 (pt.)		21.07
	182.9725	2038 (pt.)		
	182.9730	2045 (pt.)		
	182.9735 (pt.)	2046 (pt.)		
	182.9740	2087 (pt.)		
	182.9742	2091 (pt.)		
	182.9744	2092 (pt.)		
	182.9752	2099 (pt.)		
	182.9754			
	182.9760 (pt.)			
	182.9770 (pt.)			
	182.9780 (pt.)			

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE 1

Control No.	Publication date	Title
1-15-1	Apr. 1978	Fresh Cut Flowers and Articles Made From Such Flowers or Other Plant Parts
1-11-2	June 1978	Coffee
1-14-3	July 1978	Soybeans and Soybean Products
1-6-4	Nov. 1978	Live Plants
1-1, 2-5	Sept. 1979	Live Cattle and Meat of Cattle
1-15-6	May 1981	Naval Stores (Turpentine, Rosin, and Pine Gum)
1-1, 2-7	June 1981	Live Sheep and Meat of Sheep
1-12-8	June 1981	Malt Beverages
1-9-9	June 1981	Olives
1-7-10	June 1981	Wheat and Milled Wheat Products
1-8-11	July 1981	Mushrooms and Truffles
1-10-12	July 1981	Molasses
1-9-13	July 1981	Edible Nuts
1-3-14	July 1981	Breaded Fish
1-7-15	Aug. 1981	Barley and Milled Barley Products
1-4-16	Sept. 1981	Eggs and Egg Products
1-4-17	Oct. 1981	Cheese
1-14-3(S)	Nov. 1981	Soybeans (Supp.)
1-15-1(S)	Nov. 1981	Fresh Cut Flowers (Supp.)
1-1,2-5(S)	Nov. 1981	Live Cattle and Meat of Cattle (Supp.)
1-11-2(S)	Dec. 1981	Coffee (Supp.)
1-6-4(S)	Dec. 1981	Live Plants (Supp.)
1-9-18	Feb. 1982	Peanuts and Coconuts for Edible Purposes
1-11-18	Feb. 1982	Coffee, Tea, and Mate
1-3-20	Feb. 1982	Shellfish
1-7-21	Feb. 1982	Malts and Starches